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THE
ANALYTICAL SPELLING-BOOK;

DESIGNED FOR

FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS

IN THE

United States of America,

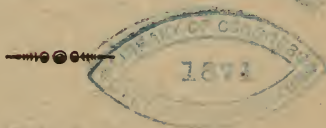
AND FOR

FOREIGNERS LEARNING ENGLISH.

BY WILLIAM S. CARDELL.

To exalt a free people, teach their Children.

REVISED BY M. T. LEAVENWORTH, ESQ.



Philadelphia:

URIAH HUNT, No. 147 MARKET STREET.

STEREOTYPED BY L. JOHNSON.

1830.

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Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the fifteenth day of March, in the fifty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1830, URIAH HUNT, of the said District, has deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

"The Analytical Spelling-book; designed for Families and Schools in the United States of America, and for Foreigners learning English. by William S. Cardell.

To exalt a free people, teach their Children.

Revised by M. T. Leavenworth, Esq.

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;" and also to an Act, entitled, "An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, 'An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching, historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

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PREFACE.

THERE is some degree of assuming confidence necessarily implied in offering a new work to the public. This is especially the case, if it treats of a subject which has previously employed many other pens. The author can, therefore, hardly expect the community to excuse him for adding this little volume to the multitude now in use, unless it shall exhibit some improvement. If it should facilitate the present course of elementary instruction, it will need no apology. After the laudable efforts of others, there appeared sufficient room for melioration to warrant the present attempt.

The author would, of course, appear with a bad grace, in extolling his own labors, or decrying those of others. He has, on this delicate point, but one plain statement to make. His work is not a copy, nor collection of extracts, from former publications. Whatever this volume may be in other respects, it was the intention to make it, in plan and execution, original in all its parts; employing only the crude materials essential to such a structure. Literary pilfering is as base in its nature, and as pernicious in its consequences, as any other species of felony, and ought to be treated with equal reprehension.

This little work is an essay, the result of many years' study, reflection, and practical experience in various branches of instruction. If it should be well received, it will be rigidly revised in a second edition, amended by every useful hint suggested, and will be followed by another volume, giving a more enlarged and scientific view of the nature, modifications, and analogies of our language.

The attention of a nation has never been called to a subject of higher importance than that of education, as a great public interest in the United States. The readiest means to elevate our national character, is to improve the schools, and raise the estimation in which teachers are held, as a most valuable class of citizens. A general and enlightened course of instruction, in this new country, would run, through a million channels, into national wealth and strength, felicity and honor. Intellectual and moral improvement would lead to the developement of our physical resources: it would give consistency, efficiency, and permanence to our institutions, with union at home, and commanding respect abroad.

Every distinguished American is bound to lend his aid, to a reasonable extent, in favor of sound learning; and, as to the nature of this obligation, it matters not whether the individual holds power and influence by the suffrage of his fellow-men, or by the immediate gift of Almighty God, in the superior endowments he may possess.

INTRODUCTION.

A SPELLING-BOOK is not the place for an elaborate dissertation on the philosophy of language ; but for the practical exhibition of what the best usage has established. Some explanations, necessary for understanding the plan of the present work, are reserved for a second volume. A few general ideas respecting it, will not be improper in this place.

The first books used for children, have an important influence on the attainments and habits of future years. If they could be made what they ought to be, they would combine an intimate knowledge of the operations of the mind ; the most exalted precepts in religion and morals ; extensive attainments in literature and science : experience in the active and varied scenes of life ; familiar acquaintance with the relations, associations, and trials, which most deeply interest the heart ; and present the choicest lessons, drawn from these varied sources, in the style of the child's own artless playfulness. Yet all that human talent can ever attain in this career, is but an approximation to what an ardent and expanded mind would desire. The books of elementary instruction must lay the foundation on which the whole superstructure of individual and national greatness must be erected. Language is the great instrument of all science and all kinds of business ; of private and public intercourse, in all their forms : and correct spelling and pronunciation are the basis of language. These, in particular, should become, not merely a branch of learning, but an inwrought habit, in early life. If these preparatory attainments are not acquired in school, the defect is seldom remedied elsewhere : and I have known very few graceful speakers, who did not become measurably so from the Spelling-Book.

In acquiring a good pronunciation, and impressing it on the memory with the force of habit, much more depends on a judicious classification, according to the most striking coincidences, than on any possible mode of marking single words. This method is ; at the same time, the most effectual barrier against the encroachments of ignorance, pedantry, and affectation, in changing the language ; for it is exceedingly difficult to corrupt words by whole classes. Under a judicious system, it depends chiefly on memory and docility, to acquire the habit of articulating with correctness and ease ;

and these are the particular faculties of the child. Our progress in language, as well as in almost every thing else, greatly depends on beginning well.

There is a mechanical facility in the organs of speech, which is to be acquired only by practice. This practical readiness is more rapid than logical inferences or rules of grammar, though it should be conformable to both. This is best attained in early life; because then the organs are most flexible, and the mind most free from distracting pursuits. In acquiring a new language, the man of extensive attainments has a great advantage, in comprehending and applying general principles, from the analogy of things known before; but he has to contend with fixed habits, difficult to change. The child is compensated for his want of knowledge by his greater pliability. There are many reasons calculated to give the Spelling-Book a more extensive sway than the Dictionary, over the language of a country. It is first in order, and pre-occupies the mind. In the Dictionary, the alphabetical arrangement necessarily presents the words, one by one, without exhibiting the analogies from which the principles are deduced, and which might satisfy the understanding, and fasten on the memory by association. The marked accent of each word is presented, as the arbitrary decision of the author, on that single word. The Spelling-Book, on the contrary, ought to analyze the language on scientific principles, according to the distinctive characters of its several parts. The impossibility of laying down the English language correctly, by wading through it, word by word, without any system of classification, is seen by inspecting the best Dictionaries. We find in Johnson, to *inwreathe*, to *unwreath*; *inferiour*, *superior*; *anteriour*, *posterior*; *exterior*, *interiour*; *intercessour*, *predecessor*; *thrall*, *bethral*; *inthrall*, *disenthral*; *stall*, *forestal*; *install*, *re-instal*; *fall*, *overfall*, *befall*, *downfal*; *miscal*, *recall*; *ambassadour*, *embassador*; to *clothe*, to *uncloath*; and a hundred other instances of direct contradiction, which we can account for in no other way than by supposing that even Dr. Johnson, in writing the latter, forgot how he had spelled the former or correlative words.

This volume is divided into Chapters, for the more distinct understanding of its several parts.

The first Chapter contains a bare sketch of the elementary principles of the language. Its contents are, the Key to the Vowel Sounds in pages 11 and 12, and the Alphabets, Roman, Italic, and Old English, these are all that this chapter contains. It seemed to the author, a useless practice, to give a long illustration of the powers of consonants at the beginning of a Spelling-Book, as they are wholly useless to children, until they have acquired a knowledge of the whole Spelling-Book. And after this, they might better learn them from a well-digested school dictionary.

Those tables of words which form the foundation and general body of the language, are comprehended in the second Chapter.

By pursuing this course, the child becomes familiar with general principles, before his mind is perplexed by anomalies, exceptions, and absurd contradictions. His course is regularly progressive, and he has nothing to unlearn. If, for instance, the scholar should find the words *blood* and *flood* in his first lessons, and he is taught, as a matter of course, to give *double o* the sound of *short u*, his irresistible inference is, that this is their true and proper sound. He naturally applies this sound to these letters wherever he finds them. Suppose, again, he should find the words *door* and *floor*. These last words, like those instanced before, are the only primitives in the language which have a like character. When the child has learned these irregular pronunciations, he is worse off than before; because they give him a false idea of the principles which are to guide his future progress. The time occupied in learning these irregularities, with the child's first lessons, is the least part of the mischief. His labor is doubled in learning and unlearning; his mind is misled; his ardor is checked; because he finds himself embarrassed with inconsistencies, which, with his best exertions, he cannot reconcile. An absurd custom has long prevailed, of dividing *easy* from *hard* words, by counting the letters they respectively contain. This practice has been as troublesome in its effect, as it is unphilosophic and untrue in its nature. The word *strove* is easier than the word *do*; because in the first all the letters have their usual and proper sound: the latter is an irregular and accidental sound of *single o*, found in less than a dozen words in the whole English vocabulary. *Load* is called a regular or plain word: it is the prevailing sound of *oa*. *Broad* is irregular; because it is an accidental sound of *oa*, found in only three primitive English words. It is the intention to include in the Chapter of Plain Words, such only as have their component parts made up of the fundamental principles, and to refer all others to the Chapter of Irregulars.

The plan of dividing the irregular words, as exhibited in the third Chapter, will probably need little explanation.

This volume will be found to contain about ten thousand different words; such as form the substantial body of the English language, as now actually used by the best writers.

In the three Tables of Distinctive Definitions, it is intended to lay the foundation for a just discrimination of those numerous words, so puzzling to natives and foreigners, by their similarity, some of which are not yet well settled, and in the use of which, the best scholars are liable to mistake.

The author has long reflected on the importance of a scientific classification of words, according to their analogies, in elementary books of instruction. The necessity of such a system, has been more strongly impressed on his mind by the inquiries and remarks of learned foreigners, and by seeing what has been done by the French, Spaniards, and Italians, to give at least a great comparative regularity to their languages. When the stranger of extensive

attainments wishes to be instructed in English, it is not enough to tell him how a single word is pronounced. He constantly inquires what other words come under the same rule; how are they distinguished; and on what principle does their pronunciation depend. The child has need of the same instruction, but cannot express it; for he has not discretion to direct his inquiries, nor experience to know his wants.

The analysis of a language, on philosophic principles, is the same thing, in substance, which Lord Bacon pointed out, as being so important in the acquisition and extension of all human knowledge. It is analogous to that adopted by Linneus in his *System of Nature*. A similar system of elementary classification, by Lavoisier and others, rescued chymistry from the jargon of the alchymists, and laid the basis for the subsequent rapid improvements in that valuable science. Such a system is applicable to language, and calculated greatly to facilitate its attainment. It is founded in the logic of nature, which lies concealed in the mind of the child, though he is unconscious of it. Such a classification, alone, can illustrate the general rules of the language, the exceptions under those rules, and their relations to each other. It is presented at once to the eye; comes within the reach of the child, and, with him, may become a settled habit, before he is capable of reasoning on so complex a subject. It is a guard against needless innovation, while it tends to guide, not produce, a gradual change towards greater regularity, according to the best rules of scholarship and taste. In speaking thus, the author of this humble work would not willingly be thought the advocate of a wild and impracticable theory; and he hopes not to be misunderstood. He is strongly opposed to innovating upon principles which time has sanctioned and habit confirmed. It is his design, consulting the best examples, in writing and speaking, to represent the English language such as it is. A slight attention to the subject, however, will show, that, both in England and America, there is a wide difference in practice, among the best scholars; not confined to a few words, but extending to thousands. Johnson and Walker, chiefly, have been taken as the guides in the present work. Sheridan, Nares, Ash, Kenrick, Scott, Entick, Ainsworth, Elphinston, and others, have been consulted. The latest publications of learned English societies and individuals have been carefully examined; and, in conversation with well educated persons of both countries, the author has sought to make himself acquainted with the best practice. He would not presume to change what is already settled; but, where the best English scholars are inconsistent with themselves, or stand in opposition to each other, he has taken the liberty to choose between them. This has not been heedlessly done. He has been at great pains to examine principles, compare authorities, and to trace the etymology and progress of the word to its present form. The explanation of many seeming absurdities is found by investigating the history of the lan-

guage. We, at first, wonder at the anomalous pronunciation of the word *women*: but when we find that in the later Saxon, and in English, to a period comparatively recent, it was spelled *wymman* or *wimman* in the singular, and *wimmen* in the plural, the pronunciation is accounted for, and the objection arises against such a needless change in the written word. In *yeoman*, Mr. Walker gives the sound of *long o* in the first syllable: Doctor Johnson states positively, that it has the sound of *short e*; and on his authority, with that of Dean Swift, Sheridan, Scott, Barclay, and several others, I have ventured to place it under this accent, with every analogous word in the language except *people*.

The author, as a teacher, a father, and a citizen, has long seen, with regret, the deficiency of most of the reading books with which our schools are furnished. He is aware of the extreme difficulty of combining the most useful instruction with just principles; clothing both in words adapted to the capacity of a child, and intimately connecting them with those endearing associations which shall fasten on the memory; guide the actions, and deeply interest the heart. Children know nothing of virtue and vice, nor of any thing else, in the abstract. The ideas attached to these current words are among the most complex in the language. Their meaning is gathered from experience, which the juvenile mind does not possess; from a train of inferences drawn from various facts and relations. The world of the child lies within the little horizon which limits the perceptions of his outward senses. All his ideas of right and wrong have direct reference to himself and those who immediately surround him; and he deems the rest of mankind good or bad, as they are well or ill affected to those he holds dear.

If the reading lessons in this little volume should meet the eye of the learned scholar, he will recollect that they are not written for him; but for the dawning mind, to whom nothing is trivial, which presents a good moral, or a pleasing allusion, and whose vocabulary is too limited for the higher ornaments of style.

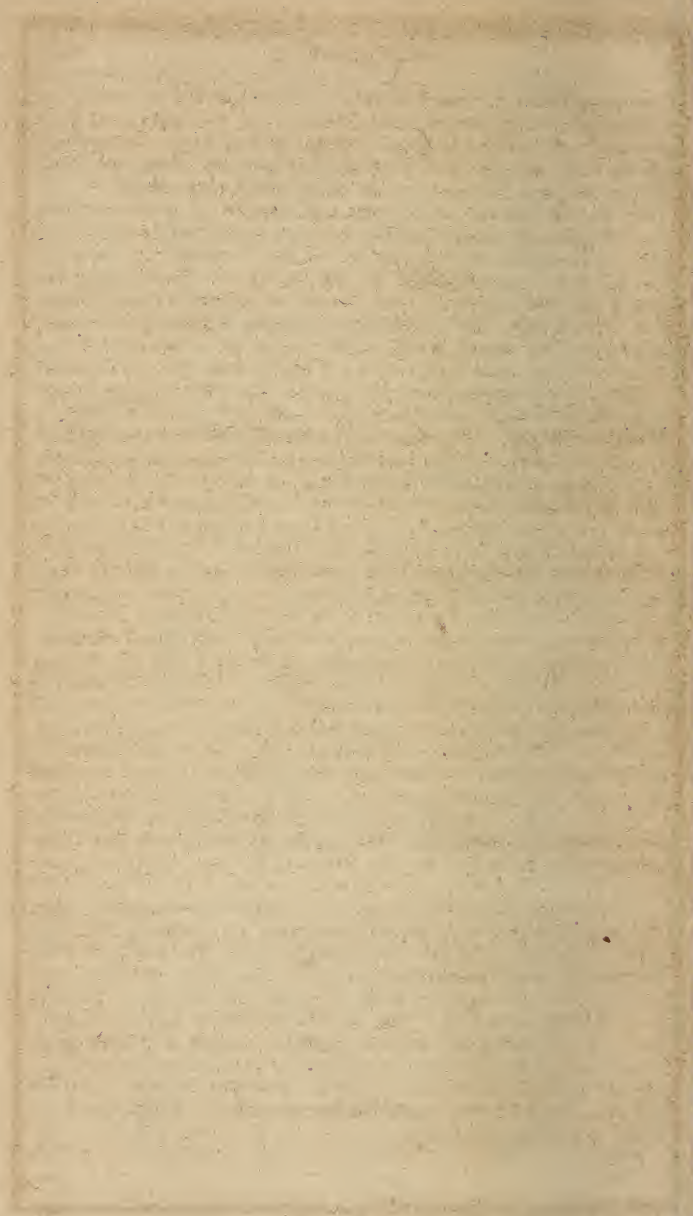
In penning these readings, several considerations were presented. Something was wanted, in American schools, to replace the lessons, which have been copied from book to book, since the reign of Queen Anne. Though some of these hackneyed pieces are among the standard specimens of English literature, they are not well adapted to the minds of American children. It is the intention, in the present work, to advance principles suited to the rising generation, in the United States. The characters, the objects, the illustrations, are American: the doctrines and sentiments are intended to be so.

This work will not be brought into notice by its devotion to those artificial distinctions of rank, which state policy has established, in other countries, and which have been too servilely venerated in this. Moral grandeur is the true glory of a free nation. If any effort of the author's pen, should have some small influence on the minds of

American *children*, that influence will be exerted to exalt the honest, industrious farmer, and mechanic; not to represent them as low, and vile, because they are useful: not to draw the division line between patrician and plebeian; but between virtue, and vice; intelligence, and ignorance; solid worth, and empty pride.

Beasts, reptiles and insects are not represented, in this volume, as the equals of rational beings: because such a supposition is repugnant to nature, science, and correct moral sentiment. Most of the fables so long employed in the schools, are particularly improper for small children, who should be taught by literal examples, before they can comprehend figures of rhetoric, or draw inferences from remote hints. The proper use of fables is to instruct or warn those who would not rightly hear the truth direct. Within these limits the turn of a parable may often add great force to monitory truth or moral inculcation, and may claim the sanction of high authority. The fancy of converting inferior animals into "*teachers of children*," has been carried to ridiculous extravagance. To represent a she goat as nurturing a boy and justly receiving on that account, the love or respect due to a mother, is as false in morals as it is in philosophy. Brutes may be brought into the system of instruction, as parts in Natural History; as playful images; or as objects of attachment in a subordinate degree; but the feelings of gratitude, affection, and respect, in all higher forms, can only exist among intelligent beings, in their relations to each other. We may with equal ease say that a certain good child is diligent, from a sense of duty and honorable ambition, or that the bee and ant are so, from the instinct of their nature. The former lesson is more impressive as well as more just.

Children are particularly impatient, at being long confined at any one thing. Their minds are not formed for deep investigations, or for reasoning upon abstract ideas: yet even the diversity in which children delight, is not inconsistent with a closely connected series of events. Well written narratives are therefore best adapted to their wants and capacities. The interest in the persons and things presented to the mind, may be increased by their relation to each other, or to a common bond of union, to which the young reader may have been previously attached. He becomes acquainted with the personage of whom he reads, and is drawn to him by affection, respect, and sympathy, as to a present friend. He goes with him, and feels a lively interest in all that concerns him. Children will better peruse the same amount of matter in connexion, than in parts entirely detached. The mind is enlivened, and the memory aided by the association of each particular subject, with a chain of events, and with persons in whose behalf the feelings are enlisted; and for the justness of these general principles, we may appeal to the reasonings of the mental philosopher, and the experience of every judicious teacher.



ANALYTICAL SPELLING-BOOK.

CHAPTER I.

KEY OF ENGLISH VOWEL SOUNDS AND MARKS OF
ACCENT, AS USED IN THIS VOLUME.

By a vowel, is meant a pure, simple, unmingled *sound*: such as is prolonged at pleasure, merely by the breath, without moving the organs of speech. The five sounds of *a*, two of *e*, four of *o*, two of *u*, and the short *i*, answer this description. *Long i*, *ai*, in *fair*, or *a* in *fare*, *ou* in *our*, *oi* in *oil*, are diphthongs; and by this term is meant, throughout this work, an intimate combination of two vowels, both sounded, in the same syllable. It is essential also to a diphthong, that it is not resolvable, by analysis, into the plain, simple, and direct sounds of the letters which compose it. *W* is sounded like *u*, both single and in combinations; and *y*, like *i*: both are always vowels.

There are eighteen vowel *sounds* in the English language, fourteen simple vowels, and four diphthongs.

Figure. *Marks of Vowel Sounds.*

- 1 represents the long sounds of all the vowels.
- 2 represents the short sounds.
- 3 represents the sound of broad *a*, in *all*, *nôr*.

4 represents short broad a, in *whát, nót, wán.*

5 represents the Italian a, in *făr, bắlm, ắh.*

6 represents double o proper, in *spoon, mỗve, sỗup.*

7 represents double o short, in *bỏok, bull, shỏuld.*

8 represents the diphthong oi, in *ỏil, cỏin, clỏy.*

9 represents the diphthong ou, in *pỏund, vỏow.*

ă represents the diphthongal ai, in *chăir, făir, äy.*

ö shows that the letter o, is sounded like *short u*, as in *lỗve, wỗn.*

‘g. The inverted comma before g, shows it to be hard before *e, i, or y.*

S, in *Italic*, sounds like *z*: *th*, is flat as in *this*: all other letters printed in *Italic* are silent.

It is a quality of the letter *r*, to produce a break on any vowel, forcibly pronounced, immediately preceding it: because, that in gliding from the sound of any vowel, to the letter *r*, the organs of speech must pass over that position, which forms *short e*. Thus, *lore* has the same sound as *low-er*; *hire*, the same as *high-er*; and *pure*, the same as the Latin word *pu-er*. There is a strong tendency in this letter to give to a preceding *a, e, or i*, a more harsh and guttural sound, as in *her, bird, verse*, and many other words.

A mark of accent, placed over a word, stands also for all following words, to the next mark of accent.

THE ALPHABET.



Roman.		<i>Italic.</i>		<i>Old English.</i>		<i>Name.</i>
a	A	a	A	a	A	a
b	B	b	B	b	B	be
c	C	c	C	c	C	ce
d	D	d	D	d	D	de
e	E	e	E	e	E	e
f	F	f	F	f	F	ef
g	G	g	G	g	G	je
h	H	h	H	h	H	aitch
i	I	i	I	i	I	i
j	J	j	J	j	J	ja
k	K	k	K	k	K	ka
l	L	l	L	l	L	el
m	M	m	M	m	M	em
n	N	n	N	n	N	en
o	O	o	O	o	O	o
p	P	p	P	p	P	pe
q	Q	q	Q	q	Q	cu
r	R	r	R	r	R	ar
s	S	s	S	s	S	es
t	T	t	T	t	T	te
u	U	u	U	u	U	u
v	V	v	V	v	V	ve
w	W	w	W	w	W	double u
x	X	x	X	x	X	eks
y	Y	y	Y	y	Y	wi, or ye
z	Z	z	Z	z	Z	ze

ff

ff

fi

fi

ffi

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

ROMAN LETTERS.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O
P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q
r s t u v w x y z

LESSONS	1	2	3	4
	a h c	i j k	o r f	q
	b	d	p	w x y
	e s g	l m n	t u v	z

CHAPTER II.**TABLE I.**

Union of letters in forming syllables, with a few plain words intelligible to young children.

LESSON 1.					LESSON 2.				
Ba	ca*	da	fa	ga	ha	ja	ka	la	ma
be		de	fe		he	je	ke	le	me
bi		di	fi		hi	ji	ki	li	mi
bo	co	do	fo	go	ho	jo	ko	lo	mo
bu	cu	du	fu	gu	hu	ju	ku	lu	mu
by		dy	fy		hy		ky	ly	my
LESSON 3.					LESSON 4.				
na	pa	ra	sa	ta	va	wa	ya	za	ca*
ne	pe	re	se	te	ve	we	ye	ze	ci
ni	pi	ri	si	ti	vi	wi	yi	zi	cy
no	po	ro	so	to	vo	wo	yo	zo	ge*
nu	pu	ru	su	tu	vu		yu	zu	gi
ny	py	ry	sy	ty	vy	wy		zy	gy

* C before a, o, and u, sounded like k. C before e, i, and y, like s.
 G before e, i, and y, like j.

LESSON 5.

ac	ab	ad	af	ag
ec	eb	ed	ef	eg
ic	ib	id	if	ig
oc	ob	od	of	og
uc	ub	ud	uf	ug

LESSON 6.

äh	ak	al	am	an
	ek	el	em	en
	ik	il	im	in
öh	ok	ol	om	on
	uk	ul	um	un

LESSON 7.

ap	ar	as	at	av
ep	er	es	et	ev
ip	ir	is	it	iv
op	or	os	ot	ov
up	ur	us	ut	uv

LESSON 8.

ax	äy	az	ba	ab
ex		ez	da	ad
ix		iz	pa	ap
ox	öy	oz	ma	am
ux		uz	na	an

LESSON 9.

bla	cla	fla	gla
ble	cle	fle	gle
bli	cli	fli	gli
blo	clo	flo	glo
blu	clu	flu	glu
bly	cly	fly	gly

LESSON 10.

pla	sla	bra	cra
ple	sle	bre	cre
pli	sli	bri	cri
plo	slo	bro	cro
plu	slu	bru	cru
ply	sly	bry	cry

LESSON 11.

tha	ska	spa	sta
the	ske	spe	ste
thi	ski	spi	sti
tho	sko	spo	sto
thu	sku	spu	stu
thy	sky	spy	sty

LESSON 12.

swa	scu	alp	ect
swe	sce†	alt	ish
swi	sci†	elb	urd
swo	scy†	ilb	apt
sca	alb	olb	ust
sco	ald	ulb	eth

† See, sci, scy, pronounced like se, si, sy.

LESSON 13.

dra	fra	gra	pra
dre	fre	gre	pre
dri	fri	gri	pri
dro	fro	gro	pro
dru	fru	gru	pru
dry	fry	gry	pry

LESSON 14.

tra	cha	pha	sha
tre	che	phe	she
tri	chi	phi	shi
tro	cho	pho	sho
tru	chu	phu	shu
try	chy	phy	shy

LESSON 15.

fan	ten	dam	nut
pan	pin	ram	bit
man	tin	hop	nit
din	win	sop	pit
men	run	top	cup
pen	sun	cut	sup

LESSON 16.

bid	bog	rum	fox
did	dog	sum	but
bag	hog	tax	mop
nag	cot	wax	nip
bug	hot	six	bad
hug	hut	box	rod

LESSON 17.

chra	spla	scra
chre	sple	scre
chri	spli	scri
chro	splo	scro
chru	splu	scru
chry	sply	scry

LESSON 18.

spra	stra	thra
spre	stre	thre
spri	stri	thri
spro	stro	thro
spru	stru	thru
spry	stry	thry

Note.—It will be thought by some, that several of the foregoing lessons are too difficult for learners, in their first attempts at spelling; there is no doubt of the fact. The teacher may therefore select, at pleasure, such as are most agreeable to his views; the learner may then pass to Table 2, where he will find the easiest sounds, and the easiest lessons, and continue his progress through Table 5.

TABLE II.

Monosyllables ending in *e* final, having the regular long sounds of the vowels, followed by others, ending in a single consonant, exemplifying the short sounds of the vowels.

LESSON 1.

bàle	màle	vàle	fàce	ràce
dàle	pale	wale	lace	bad
gale	sale	babe	mace	fade
hale	tale	dace	pace	jade

LESSON 2.

lade	gage	wage	lake	take
made	page	ake	make	wake
safe	rage	bake	rake	came
cage	sage	cake	sake	dame

LESSON 3.

fame	sàme	fane	sane	nape
game	tame	lane	vane	rape
lame	bane	mane	wane	tape
name	cane	pane	cape	äre

LESSON 4.

bäre	märe	bàse	date	mate
care	pare	case	fate	pate
dare	rare	rase	gate	rate
fare	tare	vase	hate	sate
hare	ware	bate	late	cave

LESSON 5.

gave	save	cede	mere	bibe
lave	wave	eke	sere	gibe
nave	gaze	ere	fete	ice
pave	haze	cere	mete	dice
rave	maze	here	eve	lice

LESSON 6.

dice	side	mile	kine	dire	site
lice	tide	pile	line	fire	dive
mice	wide	tile	mine	hire	five
nice	fife	vile	nine	mire	live
rice	rife	wile	pine	sire	lobe

LESSON 7.

tice	life	dime	sine	tire	robe
vice	wife	lime	vine	wire	bode
bide	like	rime	wine	bite	code
hide	pike	time	pipe	cite	mode
nide	bile	dine	ripe	mite	node
ride	file	fine	wipe	rite	rode

LESSON 8.

A plum cake. A ripe peach.

A good child. A sweet pink.

LESSON 9.

bole	home	gore	hove	june	brave
dole	tome	lore	rove	tune	braze
hole	bone	more	wove	dupe	bride
mole	cone	pore	doze	cure	brine
pole	hone	sore	cube	dure	brute
sole	tone	tore	tube	lure	chafe
tole	zone	wore	luce	mure	chase

LESSON 10.

dome	cope	dose	rude	pure	chide
doge	hope	cote	fuge	lute	chime
coke	mope	dote	huge	mute	chine
joke	pope	mote	duke	blame	choke
poke	rope	note	puke	blaze	clave
work	bore	rote	mule	brace	clime
yoke	core	vote	rule	brake	cloke

Note.—It is recommended to teachers, to accustom the pupil to calling the words in the reading lessons, as soon as the eye can take in the syllables which compose them.

T. M. L.

LESSON 11.

clôse	fràme	gròpe	prùne	shòre	spàde
clove	flote	grove	scale	slake	spake
crane	flute	place	scape	slate	spice
crape	glade	plane	scrape	slave	spike
crave	glaze	plate	scate	slice	spine
craze	glebe	prame	scope	slide	spire
crime	glide	prate	score	slime	spite

LESSON 12.

The sky is blue ; the grass is green.

Pinks smell sweet. Good girls are neat.

crône	glôbe	prìce	scribe	smìle	sprite
crude	grace	pride	shade	smite	spoke
drake	grade	prime	shame	smoke	spume
drive	grape	prize	shàpe	smote	spruce
drone	grate	probe	shave	snake	stage
drove	grave	prone	shine	snipe	stake
flake	graze	prore	shrine	snore	stale
flame	gripe	prude	shone	space	stave

LESSON 13.

Let the best child in school have a good ripe red peach, and five blue plumbs, and ten grapes, and a nice new book.

The sun looks red like fire ; the moon is white and bright, and gives light in the night.

LESSON 14.

gáp	bât	tâx	pêg	bêtt	vêx
hap	cat	wax	gem	'get	bib
lap	fat	bed	hem	jet	fib
map	hat	fed	den	let	jib
nap	mat	led	fen	met	nib
pap	pat	red	hen	net	rib
rap	rat	wed	men	pet	bid

LESSON 15.

lîd	kî ⁿ	fî ^t	rôb	fôp	dûb
rid	pin	hit	sob	hop	hub
big	sin	nit	cod	lop	nub
dig	tin	pit	hod	mop	rub
fig	win	sit	nod	pop	tub
jig	dip	wit	pod	sop	bud
pig	hip	fix	rod	top	cud
wig	lip	mix	sod	bot	mud
dim	nip	six	bog	cot	bug
him	pip	bob	cog	dot	dug
rim	rip	cob	dog	got	hug
bin	sip	fob	fog	hot	lug
din	tip	hob	hog	jot	mug
fin	bit	job	jog	lot	pug
gin	cit	mob	log	not	rug

LESSON 16.

Jane, the good girl, can spell the whole page down, and she is yet but five years old.

The bad boys make much noise in school, and will not sit still on the bench, nor let the rest be still, if they can help it.

Let us make the best of our time, and learn while we can.

LESSON 17.

clôg	drûg	frôm	grôt	plûm	slût
clot	drum	flux	glut	slab	trap
crop	flag	glad	grub	slap	tret
club	flap	grab	grum	slat	trim
crum	flat	glen	plan	slid	trip
drab	flax	glib	plat	slim	trod
drag	fled	grig	prim	slip	trot
dram	fret	grim	plod	slit	shad

TABLE III.

Easy words of two syllables, accented on the first.

LESSON 1.

A ble	bà ker	bì ble	cù bit
cà ble	ma ker	bi ped	bo lus
fa ble	ra ker	bri er	bra zen
ga ble	ta ker	bri nish	bro ker
sa ble	ba con	ca ret	bru tal
ta ble	ba sin	case ment	a ged
sta ble	bale ful	ca ter	a gent
ca per	bane ful	ci der	a pril
pa per	base ness	ci tal	cli ent
ta per	be ing	cu bic	cli max

LESSON 2.

Rain falls from the clouds; and when the sky is clear, and the sun shines, it will not rain, nor snow, nor hail.

In the spring the grass grows for the cows to eat; and the men plant corn, and sow wheat, and rye, and oats.

When the grain is ripe, men cut it, and bind it, and it is ground in the mill, to make bread, and cake, and pie-crust.

LESSON 3.

clò ven	dì al	dri er	fì nal
clo ver	di et	dri ver	fi nis
co gent	di ver	dro ver	fo rum
co lon	do tal	dru id	fu el
co quet	do tard	e ra	fli er
cra dle	do ter	e ven	flo ral
cri er	du cal	e vil	flo ret
cri sis	du el	e qual	flu ent

LESSON 4.

lù cid	ò men	pè nal	pù pil
lu rid	o pal	pe tal	pu trid
ma tron	o ral	pi lot	qua ker
me grim	o val	pi per	qua ver
me ter	o ver	pli ant	qui et
mo ment	pa cer	plo ver	quo tum
mu lish	pa gan	plu ral	quo ta
mu ral	pa god	po em	ra cer
na ked	pa pal	po et	ra kish
na tal	pa rent	po ker	re al
ne gro	pa ver	po tent	re bus
no ted	pe dal	pro em	re cent

LESSON 5.

The horse is shod with i-ron, nail-ed to his hoofs. The ox has horns; and his foot is split like those of the sheep and the hog; but the horse has his foot whole.

Ox-en, and horses, and cows, and sheep, eat hay and grass; hogs eat corn; boys like meat, and cake, and pie.

LESSON 6.

ri der	tà king	tri nal	vi per
ri ot	ta per	tro ver	vi tal
ri val	ti ler	tu lip	vo cal
ro ver	ti ling	tu mid	vo ter
sa cred	tho ral	tu nic	wa fer
sa go	the sis	tune ful	wa ger
sa tan	to paz	tu mult	wa ver
sa ving	to per	va cant	wi per
se cret	to tal	va cate	wo ful
se rum	tra der	ve nal	ba by
stu pid	tri al	vi and	bo ny

LESSON 7.

crà zy	grà	plù my	sli my
crude ly	ho l	po ny	smo ky
do zy	i cy	po ry	sna ky
du ty	i vy	pu ny	spi cy
du ly	ju ry	que ry	spi ny
fine ly	kind ly	ri ly	spi ry
fla ky	la dy	ro py	sto ry
fla my	la zy	ru by	tame ly
fu my	ma zy	sha dy	ti dy
fu ry	mi ry	shi ny	time ly
go ry	na vy	si zy	to ry
glo ry	no bly	sla ty	va ry

LESSON 8.

Fish and birds, beasts and in-sects, are an-i-mals. Fish have fins, and swim in the sea, or in brooks. Birds have feath-ers and wings, and fly in the air. Beasts walk on the ground. Beasts that have four legs are cal-led quad-ru-peds. Cat-tle, and dogs, hogs, sheep, and cats, are quad-ru-peds; they have four legs.—Flies, and bugs, bees, spi-ders, crick-ets, and grass-hop-pers, are in-sects.

LESSON 9.

² Ab bot	ån vil	bån ner	bıg ness
ac rid	ap ple	ban ter	big ot
ad der	ar id	bar on	bil let
ad vent	as pen	bar rel	bit ter
af ter	as per	bar ren	blad der
al um	at las	bas set	blank et
am ber	at om	bat ter	bles sed
am el	ax is	bel fry	bles sing
am ply	bab ble	bend er	blis ter

cản dle	cỏm plex	drảg on	fin ny
can ter	con stant	dres ser	fis cal
can to	con sul	drum mer	fit ly
can ton	con tact	drum stick	fit ness
car at	con test	drunk ard	flag on
car ol	con text	dul cet	flat ter
car rot	con trast	dus ty	flesh y
car ry	con vent	ed dy	flint y
cav il	cos tal	el der	flip pant
chan nel	cot ton	em blem	frag ment
chap el	cud gel	em met	fran tic
chap let	cul ly	en ter	frec kle
chap ter	cul prit	en try	frit ter
check er	cum ber	en vy	fod der
chil ly	cur rent	ep ic	fol ly
cin der	cur ry	er rant	fon dle
cit y	cus tom	ev er	fond ly
cit ron	cut ler	ex tant	fos sil
civ et	cut ter	fab ric	frol ic
civ ic	crum ble	fag ot	fos ter
civ il	dal ly	fam ish	ful gent
clap per	dap per	fan cy	fun nel
clar et	dap ple	fel on	fur long
clas sic	daz zle	fen der	fur nish
clat ter	den tal	fen nel	fus tic
clem ent	den tist	fer ry	gab ble
clev er	des pot	fes tal	gal lon
clus ter	dex ter	fes ter	gal lop
clut ter	dic tate	fet ter	gam ble
cred it	dif fer	fif ty	gam bler
crick et	din ner	fil let	gam ut
crit ic	dip per	fil ly	gan der
cob ble	dis cord	fil ter	gant let

LESSON 10.

The ox eats grass. The deer runs fast.
The cat kills mice. Fowls have wings, and
fly swiftly in the air.

Beasts can-not speak, nor learn to read;
but they can all make some kind of noise.
The cats mew and purr; the dog barks.

LESSON 11.

gên der	grâv el	hâm let	hêl met
gen tle	grim ly	ham mer	help er
gen try	grit ty	ham per	her ring
gib bet	grum ble	han dle	hil lock
gin ger	gul let	han dy	hil ly
gip sy	gul ly	hap py	hob ble
glad ly	gun ner	has soc	hob by
glim mer	gus set	hat ter	hol ly
glit ter	gut ter	hav oc	hop per

LESSON 12.

The li-on roars; lit-tle birds chirp and sing;
the old hen clucks; the chick-ens peep; the
geese hiss; the ducks quack; the ox-en low;
wolves howl; bears growl; apes chat-ter; frogs
croak; an owl hoots; mice squeak; lit-tle
lambs bleat, and skip, and play about on the
green grass.

LESSON 13.

hûm bird	jês ter	în got	kêt tle
hum ble	jet ty	ink y	kid nap
hun dred	jin gle	in land	kim bo
hun ter	job ber	in let	kin dle
hur ry	joc ky	in mate	king dom
hus ky	jol ly	in sect	kit ten
jab ber	ill ness	in stant	lad der

LESSON 14.

When the lamb grows big, it will have long wool, and be a sheep; and the small calf, by and by, will be a great ox.

The large oak tree grew from a little acorn; and the beech tree from a small nut.

LESSON 15.

lấp pet	lẻv el	lỉn net	lủm ber
lat ent	lev er	lit ter	lus ty
lat ter	lil y	liv er	mad am
lav ish	lim ber	liv id	mad man
lem ma	lim bo	liv ing	mag net
lem on	lim it	liz ard	mal lét
lend er	lim ner	lob by	mam mon
len til	lim pid	lob ster	man date
lep er	lin den	lock et	man drake
let ter	lin en	lodg er	man ful

LESSON 16.

Men plant peach stones in the ground, and they sprout, and grow, and make peach trees.

Iron ore and gold are dug in deep mines. Men heat the ore in a great fire, and hammer it into bars.

LESSON 17.

mẳn na	mẻr ry	mủm ble	nẻt tle
man ner	mil ler	mun dane	nev er
man tle	mim ic	mur der	nib ble
mar ry	mit ten	mur mur	nov el
mat in	mod est	mus ky	nov ice
mat ter	mod ern	mus ket	num ber
max im	mon ster	mus ty	on set
mel on	mud dy	mut ter	ot ter
mem ber	muf fle	nap kin	pack et

LESSON 18.

påd lock	påt tern	pıs tol	põt ash
pal ace	peb ble	pit y	pot ter
pam per	pel let	plan et	prof fer
pan ic	pen man	plant er	prox y
pan try	pen ny	plat ter	prim er
par ish	pep per	plen ty	print er
par ry	pes ter	plum met	pub lic
par rot	pet ty	plun der	pup pet
pat ent	pil fer	plod der	pup py
pat ten	pip pin	pock et	put ty

LESSON 19.

The great and good God, who made the world, can see all that we do. His eye is over ev-e-ry one of us. He knows all that we think; be-cause he sees our hearts; and no wicked work can be hid from His sight.

LESSON 20.

råb it	rẽn der	sål vo	shiv er
ral ly	rev el	san dal	sig nal
ram mer	ring let	sat in	sil ly
ram part	rib bon	scan ty	sil ver
ran dom	riv er	scat ter	sul len
rap id	riv et	seg ment	sul tan
rat tle	rob ber	sel dom	sul try
rav in	rob in	sel fish	tin man
reb el	run ner	sev er	tin sel
ref uge	rus set	sex ton	tip pet
rel ic	sal ad	shat ter	ves tal
rel ish	sal ly	shel ter	vic tim
rem nant	sal ver	shil ling	vil la

LESSON 14.

sîm mer	sûm mer	tîp sy	vîs ta
sim ple	sum mit	tit ter	viv id
sin ful	sum mon	tram mel	vol ly
sîn ner	sun set	tum ble	vom it
sis ter	sup per	ton ic	wel kin
sit ting	sur ly	top ic	wel ter
six ty	tab by	trop ic	win ter
skil let	tab let	tun nel	wit ty
skip per	tal ent	tur ban	cê dar
slen der	tal ly	tur nip	fri ar
slip-per	tal on	tur pid	li ar
slum ber	tam per	turn pike	lu nar
smat ter	tan gent	trum pet	po lar
spat ter	tan ner	trun dle	so lar
spig ot	tas sel	ug ly	nêc tar
spin ner	tat ter	ul cer	dol lar
spin ster	tel ler	um ber	ped lar
spir it	tem per	um pire	pil lar
slop py	ten ant	un der	vic ar
sock et	ten der	up per	vul gar
sol id	ten don	ur gent	gram mar
splin ter	ten dril	ut most	dò nor
stag nant	ten on	ut ter	fa vor
stag nate	ten ter	vam per	fla vor
stam mer	tes tate	vap id	ju ror
stand ard	tes ty	vas sal	la bor
stin gy	tet ter	vel lum	ma jor
stud y	til ler	vel vet	o dor
stur dy	tim ber	vend er	pre tor
sub urb	tim brel	ven om	te por
sud den	tim id	ver y	tu tor
suf fer	tin der	ves sel	va per

TABLE IV.

Words of two syllables, with the accent on the second.

Unaccented syllable, long.

LESSON 1.

A bàte	a wàke	de bàte	de ný
a base	be fore	de cay	de plóre
a bide	be have	de cide	de plume
a bode	be hind	de cline	de prave
a cute	be side	de duce	de pute
a dore	be stride	de face	de ride
a go	be take	de file	de scribe
a like	be tide	de fy	de spite
a live	bro cade	de grade	de vice
a lone	ca reen	de lay	di late
a maze	co here	de lude	di lute
a pace	cre ate	de mure	di vide
a side	cru sade	de note	di vine
a tone	de base	de nude	di vorce

LESSON 2.

Day and night and the chang-ing year o-bey
 His will. The earth-quake and whirl-wind; the
 ra-ging sea, and the loud thun-der, are ru-led
 by Him; and, when He bids them, they are
 all still. Let us love God; for He is ve-ry
 good: let us ask Him to give us wis-dom, for
 He is all wise; let us fear Him; for there is no
 end of His pow-er. If our pa-rents and friends
 are ve-ry kind, the God of all good-ness makes
 them so; and the mill-ion bless-ings we en-joy
 pro-ceed from His kind care. He made the
 sun to light and warm us.

LESSON 3.

e late	pre scribe	re place	se duce
e lope	pro cure	re ply	se vere
e lude	pro duce	re port	su preme
e rase	pro fane	re pute	tra duce
e vade	pro mote	re spire	u nite
e spy	pro vide	re store	vo lute
fore bode	pro voke	re take	a gree
fore lay	re buke	re tire	be tray
fore told	re cede	re told	de cree
gre nade	re cite	re trace	de fray
je june	re cline	re vere	de throne

LESSON 4.

He spread out the stars through the sky, and keeps them in their pla-ces. He sends us rain to wet the dry ground, and cause the green grass and the hand-some flow-ers to spring up in the fields. He makes the grain grow to give us bread; and trees and plants for our use.

LESSON 5.

ju ly	re cluse	re vile	fore see
ma nure	re deem	re vive	pro ceed
ma ture	re duce	re mind	a drift
mi nute	re fine	re voke	a verse
pa rade	re fute	sa lute	a fresh
pa role	re late	sca lene	a mend
pa trol	re lume	se cede	a mid
pe ruke	re ly	se clude	a miss
po lite	re mote	se crete	a verge
pre cede	re pay	se cure	be hest
pre clude	re pine	se date	be set

Unaccented syllable, short.

LESSON 6.

ab jüre	at tüne	con fine	em brâce
ab struse	brig ade	con fute	em pale
ac cede	cas cade	con nive	en chase
ad duce	col late	con sole	en dure
ad here	com bine	con spire	en gage
ad mire	com mune	con sume	en grave
ad vice	com mute	con trive	en rage
al lude	com pile	con vene	en robe
al lure	com plete	con voke	en rol
ar rive	com pute	cor rode	en slave
as pire	com port	dis like	en tice
as size	com ply	dis may	en tire
as sume	con dole	dis pute	es cape
as tride	con cede	dis robe	ex cite
as tray	con duce	dis taste	ex clude
at tire	con fide	ef face	ex pire

LESSON 7.

ex plòde	in ùre	sur vîve	ac quire
ex treme	im pede	ter rene	af fray
for sake	man kind	trans late	ap ply
grim ace	ob late	trans mute	con clude
im plore	ob scene	un bind	con crete
im ply	ob scure	un fold	dis crete
im pure	ob tuse	un chaste	dis play
im pute	ob trude	un kind	im port
in sane	par take	un lade	in deed
in scribe	per spire	un like	in shrine
in spire	per fume	un make	ac cêpt
in trude	per vade	un ripe	ac quit
in twine	pol lute	un seen	ad apt
in vade	sin cere	un told	ad dict

LESSON 8.

ad mîx	cor rûpt	im pêl	op prêss
ad vert	dis cant	im plant	per haps
ad ult	dis cuss	in cense	per mit
af fect	dis pel	in dent	per plex
af flict	dis burse	in duct	per sist
an nex	dis sect	in dulse	per turb
an nul	dis patch	in ert	por tend
ar rest	dis tress	in fect	pos sess
at tend	dis trust	in fest	rat an
at test	ef fect	in fix	sub ject
at tract	en act	in flict	sub mit
col lect	en camp	in sert	sub merge
com pel	en hance	in sist	sub sist
com press	en list	in spect	sub tend
con cern	en rich	in struct	sub tract
con cert	en trap	in tense	sup plant
con dense	ex cel	in tend	sus pect
con fess	ex cept	in tent	trans act
con nect	ex pect	in trust	trans fix
con sent	ex pel	in vent	un apt
con struct	ex pense	it self	un fix
con sult	ex tend	neg lect	un just
con tend	ex tract	ob ject	up held
con vince	for bid	ob struct	with stand
con vulse	ful fill	oc cult	un furl

TABLE V.

Monosyllables of four letters, beginning with one consonant and ending with two.

LESSON 1.

Bind	mind	băck	păck	bêck
find	rind	hack	rack	deck
kind	wind	lack	sack	peck

LESSON 2.

What can such a little child as I am do for the Great God, who has done so much for me? I will pray to Him to teach me what is right, and to keep me from all sin: I will love this Best of all Beings, and thank Him, and bless His name, and try to serve Him.

LESSON 3.

nêck	dill	fôss	pêlt	fênd
peck	fill	loss	help	lend
lick	hill	moss	yelp	mend
nick	mill	toss	pulp	rend
pick	pill	gaff	fact	send
sick	rill	buff	pact	tend
tick	sill	cuff	tact	vend
wick	till	luff	sect	wend
buck	will	muff	camp	wind
duck	cull	puff	damp	fund
luck	dull	ruff	lamp	bang
muck	gull	bulb	ramp	fang
suck	tull	burr	vamp	gang
tuck	bull	held	hemp	hang
rich	full	weld	limp	pang
much	pull	hilt	bump	rang
such	puss	milt	dump	sang
bell	bush	tilt	hump	tang
cell	push	wilt	lump	ding
dell	cêss	delf	pump	ring
fell	less	pelf	band	sing
sell	mess	self	hand	wing
tell	hiss	belt	land	bung
well	kiss	felt	sand	hung
bell	boss	melt	bend	rung

TABLE VI.

Words with two vowels united, and diphthongs.

LESSON 1.

Aid	fàith	màim	sàid*	wàit
àil	gain	main	sail	blain
aim	gait	nail	saint	braid
bail	hail	paid	taint	brain
bait	jail	pail	vail	chàin
baize	laid	pain	vain	claim
fail	lain	paint	waif	drain
fain	maid	rail	wail	flail
faint	mail	rain	waist	grain

LESSON 2.

When the first man and wo-man were made, they lov-ed the God who made them, and did all he com-mand-ed them to do. But in a short time, they dis-o-bey-ed the command of their Ma-ker, which made them sin-ners, and sub-ject to death.

All are sin-ners a-against God, and this is the rea-son why all must die.

Though our bod-ies die, our souls will live for ev-er in an-oth-er world.

LESSON 3.

plàin	bày	sày	plày	àwl
plaint	clay	says*	pray	bawl
plait	fay	way	scray	caw
slain	gay	blay	slay	daw
snail	hay	bray	spray	dawn
sprain	lay	clay	stay	fawn
staid	may	dray	stays	haw
stain	nay	flay	stray	hawk
strain	pay	fray	sway	jaw

LESSON 4.

lawn	brawn	shawn	haul	beach
maw	claw	sprawl	haum	bead
paw	craw	straw	laud	beak
pawn	crawl	thaw	maul	beam
raw	draw	cauk	fraud	bean
saw	drawl	caul	each	beard
taw	drawn	daub	ear	beast
yawl	flaw	fault	east	beat
yawn	prawn	gaude	eat	cease
brawl	shawl	gauze	eaves	deaf

LESSON 5.

Children should learn to read good books while they are young. The Bi-ble is the best of all books. It tells us all we ought to do, that our souls may be hap-py in an-oth-er and bet-ter world, where we shall nev-er die.

In that bright world, where God and an-gels dwell, we shall feel no sor-row, pain, sick-ness, nor trou-ble of any kind. Those who do not love God, but keep on in ways of wick-ed-ness while they live, will never see that hap-py place.

LESSON 6.

déal	héat	léash	néat	réap
déan	heath	least	pea	rear
dear	heave	leave	peace	reave
fear	lea	mead	peak	sea
feast	lead	meal	peal	seal
feat	leaf	mean	pease	seam
feaze	leak	meat	peat	sear
heal	lean	neal	reach	seat
heap	leap	neap	read	tea

LESSON 7.

téal	bréam	gréase	stéam	teär
team	cheap	greaves	streak	wear
tear	cheat	plea	stream	swear
veal	clean	plead	treat	bée
weak	clear	please	tweak	deed
weal	cleave	preach	wheal	fee
weave	creak	sheaf	wheat	feed
yeam	cream	shear	äir	heed
year	crease	shears	fair	meed
yeast	dream	sheath	hair	need
zeal	drear	skcan	lair	reed
bleach	flea	smear	pair	seed
bleak	fleam	sneap	chair	weed
bl ear	freak	speak	stair	beef
bleat	gleam	spear	bear	reef
breach	glean	glean	pear	leek

LESSON 8.

mèek	wèep	chèer	shèep	swèet
reek	beer	need	sheer	three
seek	deer	creek	sheet	tree
week	leer	creep	sleek	wheel
feel	meer	flec	sleep	wheeze
heel	peer	fleece	sleet	beech
peel	seer	fleur	sleeve	leech
reel	veer	fleet	sneer	breech
deem	beet	free	sneeze	speech
seem	feet	freeze	steed	fèud
teem	leet	glee	steel	dew
seen	meet	gleek	steen	few
teen	bleed	green	steep	hew
ween	breed	greet	steer	mew
deep	breeze	greeze	street	new

LESSON 9.

blew	rùe	fòam	bròach	jòin
brew	sue	loam	croak	joint
chew	blue	roam	float	joist
clew	flue	loan	groan	loin
crew	glue	moan	shoal	moil
drew	true	roan	throat	moist
flew	òaf	soap	òil	point
grew	goad	boar	boil	roist
screw	load	hoar	coif	soil
shew	road	roar	coil	toil
slew	toad	soar	coin	voice
stew	loaf	boat	doit	void
threw	soak	coat	foil	broil
cue	coal	goat	foin	choice
due	foal	moat	foist	groin
hue	goal	bloat	hoist	boy

LESSON 10.

còy	fòol	nòose	dòom	bòok
hoy	goose	ooze	croop	cook
joy	hoof	pool	droop	foot
toy	hoop	poor	gloom	good
cloy	hoot	rood	groom	goods
troy	loo	roof	groove	hood
bòom	loom	room	proof	hook
boon	loon	roost	scoop	look
boot	loop	sooth	shoot	nook
coo	loose	too	sloop	rook
cool	mood	tool	spool	soot
coom	moon	tooth	spoon	took
coop	moor	woo	stoop	wood
coot	moose	woof	swoon	wool
doom	moot	bloom	swoop	brook

LESSON 11.

stood	mouth	proud	clown	tow
our	noun	scour	crowd	bowl
out	pouch	scout	crown	mown
ounce	pounce	shout	drown	sown
bounce	pound	shroud	frown	blow
bound	pout	slouch	growl	blown
bout	round	snout	prow	crow
count	rout	spout	prowl	flow
doubt	sound	sprout	scowl	flown
douse	sour	stout	clown	glow
foul	souse	trout	fowl	grow
found	south	bow	gown	grown
fount	vouch	cow	howl	growth
gouge	wound*	how	lowt	show
gout	chouse	mow	owl	shown
hound	cloud	now	town	slow
house	flounce	sow	owe	snow
loud	flout	vow	own	stow
louse	pounce	bouse	bow	strow
mound	glout	blouze	low	strown
mount	ground	brow	mow	throw
mouse	grouse	brown	sow	thrown

James can you count ten. Yes; one, two, three, four, five, six, sev-en, eight, nine, ten. Ver-y well. You must learn to count a hundred. And you must learn to know the figures, and what num-bers they stand for.

Ed-ward, give me my hat, and gloves, and cane. I am going to take a walk. Pâ, may I go with you? Yes, if you will keep your-self near me, and not run a-bout to troub-le me.

* Wound, like pound, round.

TABLE VII.

Words of three syllables, accented on the first.

Dè cen cy	dì a lect	glò ri ous
bri be ry	di a per	ho li ness
bro ker age	di a ry	i ci cle
ca pi as	dra pe ry	i dol ize
ca ri ous	du bi ous	i ro ny
cra zi ness	du pli cate	ju bi lee
cru ci ble	du ra ble	ju gu lar
cru ci fix	a the ist	ju ni per
cru el ty	e qui nox	ju ry man
cu ra ble	fe al ty	ju ve nile
cu ti cle	flu en cy	jew el ry*
a gen cy	fre quent ly	la bi al
de vi ate	fu mi gate	la bor er
di a dem	fu ne ral	la i ty
di a mond	fu ri ous	la zi ness

A spring is a lit-tle stream of wa-ter, run-ning out of the ground. A brook is the wa-ter of sev-e-ral springs flow-ing to-geth-er and run-ning thro' mea-dows and fields; some-times, to a great dis-tance. Large streams of wa-ter, are call-ed riv-ers. A riv-u-let is a small riv-er. Some riv-ers are so large as to have ships sail-ing up-on them.

A plain is a large space of ground, e-ven and lev-el; al-most as e-ven as a house floor.

A hill is a part of the ground high-er than a plain; some hills are not steep, and you can walk on the top of them ver-y ea-sy.

Other hills are so steep and high, as to take a long time to get to the top of them,

and you will have to stop and rest, be-fore you can be there.

Hills as well as low ground, have grass, and flow-ers, plants and trees grow-ing on them. Some of them have stones and rocks on the sides and on the top. The sides of some hills are on-ly steep rocks, like a wall or the side of a house, and no one can walk to the top of them.

Moun-tains are ver-y large hills, ver-y high, and some of them ma-ny hun-dred miles long.

The sea wa-ter is salt; riv-er wa-ter, spring wa-ter, and the wa-ter we draw from wells and pumps are fresh.

The sea is ver-y wide and deep; it cov-ers more than half the round world we live up-on.

lè ni ent	nù me ral	pì o ny
li a ble	nu me rous	pì lot age
li bra ry	nu tri ment	pì a ble
li on ess	nu tri tive	pì an cy
lone li ness	o di ous	plu vi ous
ma ni ac	o dor ous	po et ess
ma son ry	o pì ate	pre mi um
me di ate	o ral ly	pre vi ous
me di um	o ri ent	pri ma cy
mu cil age	o va ry	pri ma ry
mu ta ble	o ver plus	pri o ry
mu ti ny	o ver ture	pri va cy
need less ly	pa tron ess*	pu pil age
ni ce ty	pa tri ot	pu ri tan
no ta ry	pe ri od	pu ri ty
nu di ty	pì e ty	ra di ance

The large riv-ers run in-to one an-oth-er; and at last in-to the sea. The sea is call-ed the o-cean. There are large spa-ces of land on the out-side of the world, and the salt wa-ter lies all round the land.

The largest parts of land are called con-ti-nents.

On the bot-tom of the deep wa-ters of the o-cean, are ma-n-y hills; some of these hills are not high e-nough to come to the top of the wa-ters; but oth-ers are so high as to be seen, and the tops of such hills are call-ed isl-ands.

Men, and beasts, live on the land. These, and all oth-er an-i-mals were first made out of the dust of the earth.

rà di ate	sù i cide	zò di ac
ra ta bly	su per fine	àb di cate
re al ize	ta ble cloth	ab do men
re gen cy	te di ous	ab ro gate
ri ot ous	the a tre	ab so lute
ri val ry	the o rem	ab sti nence
ro ta ry	tu te lage	ac ci dent
ru di ment	u ni ty	ac cu rate
ru mi nate	vi o lin	ac tive ly
sa vo ry	vo ta ry	ac tu al
sce ne ry	use ful ness	ac tu ate
si ne cure	va can cy	ad jec tive
sla vish ness	va por ous	ad ju tant
so ber ness	va ri ous	ad mi ral
spu ri ous	vi o late	ad vo cate
state li ness	vi o let	af fa ble

âf flu ence	bît ter ly	cît a del
ag gra vate	black ber ry	cit i zen
ag min al	blas phe my	clar i on
ag o ny	brack ish ness	clas sic al
ag o nize	brev i ty	cler ic al
al mon er	buf fa lo	clin ic al
al ti tude	but ter fly	cred u lous
am a ranth	cab i net	crep i tate
am a zon	cal a bash	crim i nal
am bi ent	cal cu late	cul pa ble
am i ty	cal i ber	cul ti vate
am e thyst	cal i co	cum ber some
am nes ty	cal o mel	cur so ry
am o rous	cal um ny	cur ri cle
am pu tate	can cer ous	cur va ture
an ti dote	can di date	cus to dy

an ti quate	can is ter	cyl in der
an te type	can dle stick	dal li ance
ap a thy	can ni bal	dec a gon
ap pe tence	civ il ize	dec o rate
ap pe tite	clem en cy	ded i cate
as pho del	can on ize	def er ence
at ti tude	can o py	del e gate
bach e lor	car ri er	dem o crat
bal co ny	cas ti gate	den i zen
bar ri cade	cav al ry	den si ty
bat te ry	cat a ract	dep re cate
bat tle ment	cath o lic	dep u ty
ben e fice	cav i ty	der o gate
bev er age	cham pi on	des o late
big a my	chan cel lor	des pe rate
big ot ry	char i ot	des ti ny

dēs ti tute	ēm u lous	fēd er al
det ri ment	en e my	fel o ny
dex ter ous	en er gy	fes ti val
dif fi cult	en mi ty	fin ic al
dif fi dent	er rant ry	flat te ry
dil i gence	en ti ty	flat u lent
dis ci pline	en vi ous	flex i ble
dis lo cate	ep i cure	fran gi ble
dis si pate	ep i gram	frip pe ry
div i dend	ep i sode	friv o lous
diz zi ness	ep i taph	ful mi nate
dyn as ty	ep i thet	fur ni ture
eb o ny	es cu lent	gal ax y
ec sta cy	es ti mate	gal i ot
ed i fice	et y mon	gal lant ry
ed u cate	ev e ry	gal le ry
ed i tor	ev i dent	gal li pot
ef fi gy	ex e crate	gar ri son
eg lan tine	ex i gence	gen e ral
el e gant	ex o dus	gen e sis
el e gy	ex pe dite	gen tle man
el e ment	ex pi ate	gen u ine
el e phant	ex tri cate	gin ger bread
el o quence	fab u lous	grad u al
em a nate	fac to ry	grad u ate
em bas sy	fac ul ty	grat i tude
em bry o	fal la cy	grav el ly
em e ry	fal li ble	grav i tate
em i nent	fam i ly	hab i tude
em pe ror	fan ci ful	her ald ry
em pha sis	fas cin ate	hap pi ness
emp ti ness	feb ri fuge	hem is phere

hêp ta gon	in fi nite	lêx i con
her e sy	in flu ence	lib er al
her i tage	in no vate	lib er ty
hes i tate	in so lent	lib er ate
hex a gon	in stant ly	lib er tine
his to ry	in sti tute	lig a ment
hin der ance	in stru ment	lig a ture,
hur ri cane	in su lar	lit a ny
id i om	in te ger	lit i gate
id i ot	in te gral	lit ur gy
ig no ble	in tel lect	liv er y
im i tate	in ter est	luck i ly
im mo late	in ter im	lus ti ness
im pe tus	in ter val	lux u ry
im pi ous	in ti mate	mack er el
im ple ment	in tri cate	mal a dy

im pli cate	jac o bin	man a ger
im po tence	jav e lin	man i fest
im pu dent	lac te al	man i fold
in ci dent	las si tude	man u al
in cu bus	lat e ral	mar i ner
in di cate	lat i tude	mar i tal
in di gence	lav en der	mar i time
in di go	lav ish ly	med i tate
in do lence	lax a tive	mel o dy
in du rate	lax i ty	melt ing ly
in dus try	leg a cy	mem o ry
in fa my	lec tur er	men di cant
in fan cy	len i tive	mer ri ment
in fant ile	lep ro sy	mes sen ger
in fant ry	leth ar gy	met a phor
in fi del	lev i ty	mil i tant

mîl li ner	pår o dy	prêl a cy
mim ic ry	par o tid	prev a lent
min er al	par ri cide	prim i tive
min is ter	pec to ral	prin ci pal
min u et	pec u late	priv a tive
mis cre ant	ped ant ry	priv i lege
mit i gate	ped es tal	pub lish er
mit ti mus	ped i cle	punc tu al
mul ber ry	ped i ment	pun gen cy
mul ti ple	pel i can	pun ish ment
mum me ry	pel i cle	quack e ry
mul ti tude	pen al ty	quer u lous
mus cu lar	pen e trate	quin tu ple
nar ra tive	pen ta gon	rad i cal
nec tar ine	pen te cost	rar i ty
neg a tive	per i carp	rav en ous

nul li ty	per il ous	rav ish ment
num ber less	per i wig	rec on cile
nun ne ry	pes ti lence	rec ti tude
nur se ry	pet al ous	rec to ry
pab u lar	pick er el	ref er ence
pal li ate	pil grim age	reg u lar
pal pa bly	pil lo ry	rel a tive
pal pi tate	pin na cle	rem e dy
pan o ply	pit e ous	ren o vate
par a ble	pit i ful	rep ro bate
par a dise	pit i less	rest less ness
par a dox	plen i tude	ret i cle
par a gon	plen ti ful	rev el ry
par a pet	plun der er	rev er end
par al lax	prac ti cal	rit u al
par i ty	pref er ence	rug 'ged ness

săc ra ment	săb ju gate	tŭr pen tine
run a way	sub li mate	tur pi tude
sac ri fice	sub se quent	ul cer ate
sac ri lege	sub si dy	ut ter ly
san i ty	sub sti tute	vag a bond
sal i vate	sub ter fuge	val or ous
sat ir ist	suf fer ance	vas cu lar
san a tive	suf fer ing	vend i ble
sas sa fras	suf fo cate	ven er ate
sur ro gate	sul ki ness	ven om ous
scan dal ous	sup ple ment	ven til ate
scav en ger	sup pli ant	ven tri cle
sec ta ry	sus te nance	ver i ty
sed i ment	tab o ret	ves i cate
sem i nal	taf fe ta	ves i cle
sen a tor	tam a rind	ves ti bule

sen si ble	tan gi ble	vet er an
sen si tive	tap es try	vic to ry
sen so ry	tem pe rate	vil lan ous
sen ti ent	tem por al	vin di cate
set tle ment	ten a ble	vin e gar
sev e ral	ten den cy	vit re ous
shel ter less	ten der ness	vit ri ol
sid er al	ten din ous	viv id ness
sim i lar	ten e ment	wag on er
sin gu lar	ter ri ble	wil der ness
sin is ter	trans i tive	wist ful ly
skel e ton	trav el ler	wick ed ly
spec ta cle	triv i al	yes ter day
spir it ous	truc kle bed	bôd i ly
stam mer er	trum pe ry	bot a nist
stub born ly	tur bu lent	cof fee pot

còl lo cate	gòd li ness	pòl i cy
col on ize	hom i cide	prof li gate
con se crate	jol li ty	ar mo ry
com e dy	lot te ry	ar se nal
com ic al	mod es ty	bar bar ous
com mo dore	mod er ate	mar gin al
com pe tence	mon i tor	àm pli fy
com pli cate	nom i nal	clàr i fy
con fer ence	òb du rate	dig ni fy
con flu ence	ob li gate	ed i fy
con ti nent	ob e lisk	grat i fy
cop pe ras	oc ta gon	nul li fy
cot ta ger	of fi cer	pet ri fy
frol ic some	om in ous	rat i fy
glob u lar	op e rate	tes ti fy
glos sa ry	op tic al	vil i fy

TABLE VIII.

Easy words of three syllables, accented on the second.

A bàse ment	a sý lum	cu rà tor
a bu sive	bi tu men	de base ment
a ce tous	ci cu ta	de ci sive
a cu men	che ru bic	de co rus
a cute ness	co e qual	de co rum
ad he sive	co e val	de cre tal
ad ja cent	com pli ance	de ni al
af fi ance	con dō lence	de po nent
al le gro	con fine ment	dic ta tor
a maze ment	con ni vance	dis fu sive
as su ming	cre a tive	dis a ble

dis ci ple
dis qui et
e lope ment
em bold en
en gra ver
e va sive
far ra go
vi ra gc
he ro ic
hi a tus
hy e na
i de al
im pru dence
in cite ment
in he rent

in hù man
in qui ry
in tru sive
in va der
lum ba go
man da mus
mi nute ly
nar ra tor
oc ta vo
op po nent
pan a do
pan the on
pel lu cid
po lite ness
po ma tum

po tà to
pro ce dure
pro cure ment
pro fane ly
pro fuse ness
re ci tal
re deem er
re fine ment
re li ance
re vi ler
se ce der
se cure ly
so no rous
su preme ly
sur vi ver

tes tà tor
tor na do
tor pe do
tran scri ber
trans lu cent
trans pa rent
tri bu nal
un a ble
un bri dled
un bro ken
a mënd ment
ap pel lant
ap pen dage
ap pen dix
as sas sin

as sêm bly
as sist ant
ath let ic
be wil der
bis sex tile
bom bast ic
co hab it
con sid er
con vul sive
de cep tive
de fence less
em bez zle
e met ic
en am el
en dem ic

er ràt ic
ex am ple
ex hib it
ex cur sive
ex trin sic
fa nat ic
fan tas tic
fo ren sic
fore run ner
he pat ic
hi ber nal
i am bic
un chà nging
un du ly
un e ven

ver bà tim	de vâs tate	em bẻl lish
o me ga	de vel op	il lus trate
a bẻn don	di lem ma	im pend ỉng
a bun dant	di min ish	im pul sive
a but ment	dis bur den	in ac tive
a can thus	dis par age	in cen tive
ac cept ance	dis sem ble	in cul cate
ac cus tom	dis sev er	in cum bent
ac quit tal	e clip tic	in den ture
ad mit tẻnce	ec stat ic	in dul gence
ad ven ture	ef ful gence	in hab it
ag gres sor	e lec tric	in her it
a mal gam	e lix ir	in jus tice
de mer it	el lip sis	in sen sate

in sẻp id	nar cẻt ic	per spẻc tive
in spect or	neg lect ful	pi men to
in stinct ive	noc tur nal	po et ic
in struct or	ob ject or	po lem ic
in tes tate	of fend er	por tent ous
in trep id	om nif ic	pos sess or
in trin sic	op press ive	prag mat ic
in vect ive	or gan ic	pre cept ive
in vent or	os ten sive	pre cur sor
me an der	pa cif ic	pre des tine
me men to	pal met to	pre vent ive
mo las ses	pa ren tal	pro duct ive
mo men tous	pa thet ic	pro fess or
mo nas tic	pe dant ic	pro gress ive
mu lat to	per cept ive	pro hib it

pro lif ic	re plêv y	rur rên der
pro mul gate	re press ive	syn thet ic
pros pect ive	re pub lic	ter rif ic
pro tect ress	re puls ive	trans gress or
re cept ive	re spect ive	um brel la
re cur rence	re strict ive	un bend ing
re cum bent	re trib ute	un civ il
re flect ive	ro man tic	un er ring
re fresh ment	ru bif ic	un fit ness
re ful gent	sar cas tic	u ten sil
re luct ance	sa tir ic	ve nat ic
re mem ber	se lect or	vin dict ive
re mit tance	spe cif ic	a bôl ish
re pel lant	sta tis tic	ab or tive
re plen ish	stu pen dous	ac com plish

ad môn ish	la côn ic	em bâr go
al lot ment	mis con duct	al low ance
a pos tate	re spon sive	a vow al
co los sal	un com mon	en dow ment
de mol ish	a cros tic	en coun ter
de mon strate	as ton ish	im bow er
des pot ic	im pos tor	pro found ly
em bod y	in con stant	sub âl tern
his tor ic	pro bos cis	un law ful
im mod est	re mon strate	out law ry
im mor al	a lârm ing	trans form ing
im prop er	a part ment	re morse less
i on ic	ca thar tic	im mor tal

TABLE IX.

Plain words of three syllables, the chief accent on the third, and minor accent on the first.

Am bus càde	in ter fère	pri va tèer
co in cide	in tro duce	re as sume
con tra vene	in ter vene	rec on cile
can non ade	lem on ade	re in state
dev o tee	mar mal ade	re pro duce
dis a gree	mis be have	ref u gee
dis com mode	mis ap ply	su per sede
dis es teem	mu tin eer	ser e nade
dis en gage	op por tune	sub di vide
gaz et teer	o ver rate	su per scribe
im ma ture	o ver take	su per vene
im por tune	pro cre ate	vol un teer
in com mode	pal i sade	un der mine
in com plete	pat en tee	un fore seen
in sin cere	pi on eer	ap pre hẽnd
in se cure	pre ma ture	can zo net
con tra dict	in ter mĩx	re pos sẽss
com pre hend	in ter dict	su per add
con de scend	in ter mit	un con cern
coun ter act	in ter sect	un der sell
dis af fect	mal con tent	un der stand
dis con nect	man u mit	dis en thrall
dis pos sess	o ver run	cor res põnd
dis res pect	o ver turn	coun ter mǎnd
dis con tent	re an nex	dis em bark
dis an nul	rec ol lect	dis re gard
in di rect	rec om mend	pic a rõon
in dis tinct	rep re hend	o ver lòok
in cor rect	re con duct	mis em plõy

TABLE X.

Easy words of four syllables, the chief accent on the first, and the secondary on the last.

Fà vor a ble	åd mi ra ble	crît ic al ly
a er o naut	ad mi ral ty	del i ca cy
a mi a ble	am i ca ble	des pi ca bly
ju di ca ture	ar is to crat	el i gi ble
lu mi nous ly	ar ro gant ly	e qui ta ble
mu ti nous ly	car i ca ture	es ti ma ble
ru in ous ly	le gis la ture	ex cel len cy
pa tri ot ism	lit er a ture	ap pli ca ble
se ri ous ness	mîn i a ture	fig u ra tive
stu di ous ly	tem per a ture	hid e ous ly
va ri a ble	crim in al ly	het er o dox
âc cu rate ly	cred it a ble	id e o cy

THE ACORN AND THE PUMPKIN;

Or, the Fault finder who had strange notions in his head; but which, by accident, were driven out.

Persons used to reading, need not be told that one reason why a bell makes so much noise is, because it is empty, and has a long tongue. It is supposed, in this respect, to resemble such people as have much to say, on subjects which they know very little about.

A person of this class lay down, at noon, on a hot summer day, in the shade of a tall oak tree. It was in a field where many pumpkins were growing, and just beginning to ripen, as the month of August drew to a close. Several children were standing around, to hear this boasting contriver explain his fine schemes.

in fa mous ly	rêv er ent ly	bâr ba rous ly
in no cent ly	rev o ca ble	mar ket a ble
ir ri ta ble	sen su al ist	par don a ble
lam en ta ble	sep a rate ly	côm mon al ty
lin e a ment	sep tu a gint	hos pi ta ble
lit er al ly	sev er al ly	cop u la tive
mal e a ble	slan der ous ly	joc u lar ly
med i ca ment	slip per i ness	nom in a tive
mem o ra ble	spec u la tive	ob du ra cy
nat ur al ly	spir it u al	ob sti na cy
nav i ga ble	suf fer a ble	ob vi ous ly
pal li a tive	tab er na cle	oc cu pan cy
pen e tra ble	ter min a ble	op er a tive
per ish a ble	ul ti mate ly	prof it a ble
pit e ous ly	vâl u a ble	prod i gal ly
pit i a ble	ven er a ble	pop u lous ness
pref er a ble	ven om ous ly	pros per ous ly
rem e di less	vig or ous ly	tol er a ble
ref er a ble	vul ner a ble	vol a tile ness

As he looked up and saw the acorns on the branches, he began to call the works of nature in question, and was stupid enough to imagine that if it had depended on him, he should have the arrangement of affairs much better.

‘What an elegant world,’ said he, ‘this might have been! and why is it that the numberless objects which compose it are so out of place? It appears to me that almost every thing about it is wrong!’

Why is it so ordered that people have most fevers, in the low grounds of Europe and the United States, when the quinquina, or jesuits’

TABLE XI.

Plain words of four syllables, the chief accent on the first, and secondary accent on the third.

Cù li na ry	âd ver sa ry	dîg ni ta ry
lu mi na ry	an ti qua ry	em is sa ry
mo men ta ry	ax il la ry	es tu a ry
nu me ra ry	bal ne a ry	feb ru a ry
tu te la ry	cap il la ry	gran u la ry
a pi a ry	cur so ra ry	jan i za ry
a vi a ry	cus tom a ry	jan u a ry

bark, which is good for fevers, grows only on the mountains of Peru, thousands of miles from where it is wanted?’

‘These acorns,’ said he, ‘not larger than the end of my finger, are hung aloft, on this stately oak, where they make such a miserable appearance that they can hardly be seen: while the great yellow pumpkins, so excellent for pies, are lying here to spoil, on the dirty plowed ground.

I would have had the acorns grow, like berries, on low briers, or vines, and these large pumpkins on the tree, where they would make a far better show, and one which it would be delightful to behold.

This idle talker would have said much more. about altering the world, as he supposed it ought to be; but just at the moment, a plump acorn, dropping from the stem, fell, with a smart rap, on his face. ‘Ah, ah!’ said he, as the tingling blow started the tears, ‘if this acorn had been a pumpkin, it would have broken my head.’

lấp i da ry	côm et a ry	ải le go ry
lit e ra ry	com men ta ry	am a to ry
mam mil la ry	com mis sa ry	des ul to ry
max il la ry	drom e da ry	dil a to ry
med ul la ry	sol i ta ry	ex cre to ry
mer ce na ry	vol un ta ry	in ven to ry
mil i ta ry	ả bi tra ry	man da to ry
mil le na ry*	ar bo ra ry	per emp to ry
pap il la ry	ac ri mo ny	pred a to ry
preb en da ry	ad vo ca cy	pref a to ry
plan et a ry	ag ri cul ture	pur ga to ry
pul mon a ry	al a bas ter	rep er to ry
sal u ta ry	al i mo ny	ter ri to ry
sanc tu a ry	an ti mo ny	tran si to ry
sec on da ry	ap o plex y	ẫu di to ry
sec re ta ry	cat er pil lar	or a to ry
sed en ta ry	cer e mo ny	môn i to ry
sem i na ry	dif fi cul ty	prom is so ry
stat u a ry	mat ri mo ny	prom on to ry
sub lu na ry	mis cel la ny	ởr tho dox y
tem po ra ry	necromancer	or tho e py
tit u la ry	plen ti ful ly	wắ ter mel on
trib u ta ry	pres i den cy	pắ si mo ny
un du la ry	tab er na cle	par ti ci ple
cỏ o na ry	tes sel la ted	cẻm e te ry
for mu la ry	um bel la ted	dys en ter y
mor tu a ry	nủ ga to ry	mil li ner y*
or di na ry	vi bra to ry	pres by ter y*

* The word *mil le na ry* relates to a thousand.

Mil li ner y signifies the articles sold by a milliner.

The word *pres by te ry* has often been erroneously pronounced *pres byt e ry*.

TABLE XII.

Easy words of four syllables, with the accent on the second.

Ab brè vi ate	com è di an	im mè di ate
ab ste mi ous	com mo di ous	im mu ni ty
a e ri al	com mu ni ty	im mu ta ble
ac cu mu late	con elu sive ly	im pi e ty
a do ra ble	con ge ni al	im pla ca ble
ag glu ti nate	con nu bi al	im pru dent ly
al le gi ance	cre du li ty	im pu ni ty
al le vi ate	cri te ri on	im pu ta ble
al lo di al	cu ta ne ous	in ca pa ble
al lu sive ly	de du ci ble	in clu sive ly
al lu vi on	de fi na ble	in cu ra bly
al u min ous	de mo ni ac	in de cen cy
a me na ble	dis pu ta tive	in e bri ate
a me ni ty	e lu cid ate	in fu ri ate
am mo ni ac	e nu mer ate	in glo ri ous
an te ri or	er ro ne ous	in gre di ent
anx i e ty	ex pe di ent	in ju ri ous
a o ni an	ex pe ri ence	in scru ta ble
a pe ri ent	fer ru gin ous	in te ri or
as so ci ate	for tu i tous	in tu i tive
bar ba ri an	fu tu ri ty	in vi ting ly
bi tu min ous	gar ru li ty	le gu min ous
cal ca ri ous	gre ga ri ous	le vi a than
cir cu it ous	gra tu it ous	li bra ri an
cen tu ri on	har mo ni ous	lu gu bri ous
ce ru le an	his to ri an	lux u ri ous
col le gi ate	hy me ne al	ma te ri al
col lo qui al	il lu so ry	ma tu ri ty

mau só le um	spon tà ne ous	a dúl te ry
me lo di ous	su pe ri or	af fin i ty
me mo ri al	sup port a ble	a lac ri ty
mer cu ri al	te ne bri ous	a mal gam ate
mys te ri ous	te nu i ty	am big u ous
no ta ri al	ter ra que ous	am phib i ous
nec ta re ous	tra ge di an	a nàl o gous
o be di ence	un du ti ful	an tith e sis
ne fa ri ous	vo lu min ous	ap pel a tive
ob scu ri ty	u to pi an	ap pur te nance
nun cu pa tive	ux o ri ous	as cen dan cy
ob se qui ous	va cu i ty	as per i ty
op pro bri ous	va ri e ty	as sas sin ate
o va ri ous	vi ca ri ous	as sev er ate
par tu ri ent	vic to ri ous	as sim i late
pe nu ri ous	vin de mi al	at ten tive ly

pel lu cid ness	vi tu per ate	at ten u ate
pos te ri or	a bíl i ty	a vid i ty
pre ca ri ous	ab sur di ty	be at i tude
pre to ri an	a cad e my	be nef i cence
pro cu ra ble	ac cel e rate	be nev o lent
pro du ci ble	ac cen tu ate	bi en ni al
pro pri e ty	ac cept a ble	bi val vu lar
pro tu ber ance	ac cliv i ty	bo tan i cal
re du ci ble	ac tiv i ty	bru tal i ty
re mu ner ate	ad min is ter	ca lam i ty
re sto ra tive	ad mis si ble	ca lid i ty
sa lu bri ous	ad ven tur ous	ca lum ni ate
sa ti e ty	ad verb i al	cap tiv i ty
se cu ri ty	ad ver si ty	cent en ni al
so bri e ty	ad vertisement	car niv o rous
so ci e ty	a dul te rate	ca tas tro phe

ce lèb ri ty	ca thòl i con	de lìn quen cy
ce ler i ty	com mod i ty	de lir i ous
ce lib a cy	con com it ant	de pend en cy
cen trip e tal	conglomerate	dex ter it y
cer tif i cate	cor rob o rate	di ag o nal
circumference	de moc ra cy	di am e ter
ci vil i ty	demonstrative	di rec to ry
cli mac ter ic	dis con so late	dis par i ty
co ad ju tor	e con o my	dis sat is fy
co in ci dence	e mol u ment	dis sem i nate
col lat er al	i dol a trous	e lab o rate
com bust i ble	im pol i tic	e lect o ral
commemorate	ac cord ing ly	e man ci pate
com pat i ble	con form i ty	embezzle ment
compendious	co or din ate	e phem e ral
com pul so ry	e nor mi ty	em bas sa dor

con cav i ty	im por tu nate	e rad ic ate
con fed er ate	ac count a ble	ex as pe rate
con grat u late	al low a ble	e vap o rate
con sec u tive	surmountable	ex ec u tive
con vex i ty	cu píd i ty	ex em pli fy
con viv i al	cor pus cu lar	ex pect an cy
ac cômmodate	de bil i tate	for mal i ty
ac com pa ny	de cap i tate	fra ter ni ty
an thol o gy	de cid u ous	fu til i ty
a pol o gize	de clar a tive	gen til i ty
a pos ta cy	de cliv i ty	gran iv or ous
astonishment	de crep i tude	gram mat ic al
as trol o ger	de fin i tive	hept ag on al
as tron o my	de gen er ate	he ret ic al
ba rom e ter	de lib er ate	hex am e ter
ca non ic al	de lin e ate	hex an gu lar

hi lår i ty	in sîd i ous	mis cål cu late
hu man i ty	in sin u ate	mo ral i ty
hu mid i ty	in teg ri ty	mor tal i ty
hy per bo le	in teg u ment	mu nif i cence
hy poc ri sy	in tel li gence	ne ces si ty
i den tic al	in tem per ate	ob lit er ate
i den ti fy	in tim i date	ob liv i on
il lib er al	in tract a ble	oct ag on al
il lit er ate	in val i date	oct an gu lar
im mac u late	in ves ti gate	oct en ni al
im pet u ous	in vet er ate	of fen sive ly
in ad e quate	in vid i ous	ol fac to ry
in an i mate	in vig or ate	om nip o tent
in ces sant ly	in vin ci ble	or bic u lar
in clem en cy	ir rel a tive	pa lat in ate
in cred i bly	ir rev er ent	par ab o la

in dec o rous	ju rid ic al	pa ren the sis
in def i nite	lat in i ty	par tic u lar
in del i cate	lix iv i um	pe des tri an
in dem ni fy	lon gev i ty	pen in su la
in dic a tive	lu cid i ty	pent ag on al
in dig ni ty	ma lev o lence	pent am e ter
in dus tri ous	magnanimous	per am bu late
in ef fa ble	ma lig ni ty	per cept i ble
in el e gant	melliflu ous	per cip i ent
in fal li bly	me rid i an	per en ni al
in fant i cide	me tal lur gy	per fid i ous
in fin i ty	me thod ic al	per im e ter
in flex i ble	me ton y my	per iph e ry
in gen u ous	mi crom e ter	per pet u al
in grat i tude	mil len ni al	per spic u ous
in sen si ble	mi rac u lous	per plex i ty

pes t ^{if} er ous	pre p ^{os} ter ous	re f ^{ec} t o ry
phi lan thro py	pre ponder ate	re fract o ry
phi lol o gist	pri or i ty	re fran gi ble
phi los o pher	pre rog a tive	re gen er ate
pi rat ic al	pre nom in al	re it er ate
plu ral i ty	pre oc cu py	re lin quish ing
po lit ic al	re spon si ble	re mem ber ing
po lyg a my	in c ^{or} po rate	re pub lic an
pon tif ic al	in form i ty	re sus ci tate
po lar i ty	in or din ate	re tal i ate
pos sess o ry	prim ordi nate	re tic u lar
pos ter i ty	sub or din ate	re trib u tive
precip i tate	un for tu nate	re turn a ble
pre dic a ment	pre p ^{ar} a tive	re ver ber ate
pre em i nent	presentiment	re vers i ble
pre med i tate	pre var i cate	ro tund i ty

im p ^{os} si ble	pro gen i tor	sab bat ic al
im prob a ble	pro lix i ty	scur ril i ty
im prov i dent	pro mis cu ous	sept en ni al
in com pe tent	pro pen si ty	se ren i ty
in con stan cy	pro pin qui ty	ser vil i ty
in con ti nence	pros per i ty	sig nif i cant
in oc u late	prox im i ty	si mil i tude
in tol er ant	quadran gular	sin cer i ty
i ron i cal	ra pid i ty	so lem ni ty
li thog ra phy	re al i ty	so lid i ty
li thot o mist	re an i mate	so lil o quy
ma hog a ny	re cep ta cle	som nif er ous
mon op o ly	re cip i ent	so phist ic al
or thog ra phy	re cip ro cate	sta bil i ty
phe nom e non	re crim in ate	ster il i ty
pre dom i nate	rect an gu lar	stu pid i ty

sub sêr vi ent	tu mûlt u ous	ges tîc u late
sub lim i ty	ty ran ni cal	im per ti nence
sub til i ty	u nan i mous	in ter ro gate
suc ces sive ly	un nat u ral	non en ti ty
su per flu ous	va lid i ty	nu mer ic al
su per la tive	ve nal i ty	ob strep er ous
su prem a cy	ven tril o quist	pre cip it ous
sus cept i ble	ve rid ic al	sym bôl ic al
sym met ric al	ver nac u lar	syn on y mous
te mer i ty	ve sic u lar	sar coph a gus
te pid i ty	vi cin i ty	ge om e try
ter res tri al	vi cis si tude	the oc ra cy
trans fer a ble	vi tal i ty	the ol o gist
tri an gu lar	vo cal i ty	ther mom e ter
tri en ni al	vo cif er ous	to pog ra phy
trans lu cen cy	vul gar i ty	ver bos i ty

TABLE XIII.

Easy words of four syllables, chief accent on the third, and secondary on the first.

Af fi dà vit	in no vâ tor	no men clâ tor
an ti cli max	in ter fer ence	per se ve rance
an ti fe brile	in ter lo per	pre sen sa tion
ab so lute ness	in ter mu ral	pro lo cu tor
ap pa ra tus	jurisprudence	pro mul ga tor
commenta tor	me di a tor	reg u la tor
ded i ca tor	mod er a tor	pros e cu tor
dis agree ment	par ri ci dal	spec u la tor
ho mo ge nous	pec u la tor	un as pi ring
in de co rum	nav i ga tor	un de cay ing
in dis creet ly	per se cu tor	un dis pu ted

ad a măn tine	in nu ẽn do	re per cữ sive
ad o les cence	in of fen sive	rep re hen sive
a ma ranth ine	in ter mar ry	re tro spec tive
an temun dane	in ter min gle	sac ra ment al
at ra ment al	in ter mit tent	sci en tif ic
ben e fac tor	in tu mes ence	so bor if ic
cal or if ic	mal e fac tor	su dor if ic
dem o crat ic	man i fest o	su per car go
dip lo mat ic	man u fac ture	superstructure
dis ad van tage	mathematics	syc o phant ic
dis con tent ed	memorandum	sym pa thet ic
dis con tin ue	mu ri at ic	symp tom at ic
dis in her it	oc ci dent al	the o crat ic
ef flo res cence	o ce an ic	tho o ret ic
em blem at ic	o ri ent al	un der val ue
ep i dem ic	or na ment al	un for giv ing
e van es cent	pan e gyr ic	meta mỗrphose
ev er last ing	par a lyt ic	non conform ist
fun da ment al	pat ro nym ic	con tra dic tion
hy dro stat ic	ped o bap tist	his tri on ic
in ci dent al	pred e ces sor	met a phor ic
in con sist ent	pet ri fac tive	e co nom ic
incorrectness	pol y an thus	par e gor ic
independence	re as sem ble	phil o soph ic
in di rect ly	re im burs ed	dis a vow al

TABLE XIV.

*Easy words of four syllables, chief accent on the fourth,
and the secondary accent on the first.*

Su per in dũce	su per a bound	mul ti pli cãnd
char i o teer	misapprehend	su per in tend
el e cam pane	mis rep re sent	a voir du pỗis
an i mad vẻrt	misunderstand	an te pe nũlt

TABLE XV.

Plain words of five syllables, chief accent on the third, and minor accent on the first.

Ac ri mò ni ous
am bi gu i ty
am phi the a tre
ap o the o sis
as si du i ty
as tro lo gi an
con tu me li ous
cer e mo ni al
del e te ri ous
dis o be di ent
ep i cu re an

ex com mu ni cate
hy dro pho bi a
im ma te ri al
im me mo ri al
im por tu ni ty
im pro pri e ty
in con so la ble
in cor po re al
in cre du li ty
in de cli na ble
in dis pu ta ble
in ex pe di ent
in ge nu i ty
in se cu ri ty
in stan ta ne ous
in sup port a ble
in ter change a bly

in ter mè di ate
ir re fu ta ble
jus ti fi a ble
mat ri mo ni al
mer i to ri ous
min is te ri al
mis cel la ne ous
mul ti fa ri ous
op por tu ni ty
or a to ri o
pat ri mo ni al

per pe tu i ty
per spi cu i ty
pres by te ri an
pri mo ge ni al
sanc ti mo ni ous
sen a to ri al
si mul ta ne ous
sub ter ra ne ous
su per flu i ty
tes ti mo ni al
ter ri to ri al
un de ni a ble
in con ceiv a ble
ir re triev a ble
ir re claim a bly
ir re proach a ble
ac a dẽm ic al

ac ci dẽnt al ly
 af fa bil i ty
 al pha bet ic al
 el e ment a ry
 ar gu ment a tive
 an a lyt ic al
 a the ist ic al
 car a van sa ry
 con tra dict o ry
 cir cum nav i gate
 cor di al i ty
 di a met ric al
 du ra bil i ty
 e qua nim i ty
 e qui lat er al
 e qui lib ri um

e van gel ic al
 gen e al o gy
 ge o graph ic al
 hos pi tal i ty
 hy dro ceph a lus
 hy per crit ic al
 hy po thet ic al
 ig no min i ous
 il le git i mate
 im be cil i ty
 im mo ral i ty
 im mor tal i ty
 im per cept i ble
 in ac ces si ble
 in ar tic u late
 in ci vil i ty

in com bũs ti ble
 in com pat i ble
 in com press i ble
 in con sid er ate
 in con sist en cy
 in con test a bly
 in cor rupt i ble
 in de struct i ble
 in di gest i ble
 in dis crim in ate
 in dis pen sa ble
 in di vid u al
 in ef fect u al
 in e qual i ty
 in fi del i ty
 in ex press i ble

in hu man i ty
 in sig nif i cant
 in sin cer i ty
 in sip id i ty
 in sta bil i ty
 in tel lect u al
 in ter dict o ry
 in tre pid i ty
 in tro duct o ry
 in val id i ty
 ir re frag a bly
 lib er al i ty
 mag na nim i ty
 math e mat i cal
 man u fac to ry
 min e ral o gy

mon o s²yl la ble
 mu ta bil i ty
 or tho graph ic al
 par al lel o gram
 par ti cip i al
 per pen dic u lar
 per son al i ty
 pol y pet a lous
 pop u lar i ty
 pol y syl la ble
 pos si bil i ty
 punc tu al i ty
 pu sil lan i mous
 pyr a mid ic al
 quad ri lat er al

rec ti lin e ar
 reg u lar i ty
 sa tis fac to ry
 sen si bil i ty
 sen su al i ty
 sin gu lar i ty
 su per em i nent
 su per nat u ral
 sup ple ment a ry
 syl lo gist ic al
 ta" ci turn i ty
 tes ta ment a ry
 typ o graph ic al
 un e quiv o cal
 val e dic to ry
 ver sa til i ty

an a m¹or pho sis
 met a mor pho sis
 u ni form i ty
 a er ol o gy
 al le g¹or ic al
 an a tom ic al
 an i mos i ty
 ar is toc ra cy
 as tro nom ic al
 cat e gor ic al
 cu ri os i ty
 deu ter on o my
 e co nom ic al
 et y mol o gy
 gen er os i ty

hip po pot a mus
 hor i zon tal ly
 hyp o con dri ac
 in ter rog a tive
 lex i cog ra pher
 me di oc ri ty
 me tro po li tan
 or a tor ic al
 os te ol o gy
 par a dox ic al
 pe ri od ic al
 phi lo soph ic al
 trig o nom e try
 un a v¹oid a ble
 in sur mount a ble
 un ac count a ble

TABLE XVI.

Plain words of five syllables, the chief accent on the second, and minor accent on the fifth.

Ab stè mi ous ness	in dîf fer ent ly
de plo ra ble ness	in dis so lu ble
im pe ri ous ness	in ef fi ca cy
com mu ni ca tive	in es ti ma ble
in du bi ta ble	in ev it a bly
in ge ni ous ly	in ex o ra ble
in nu me ra ble	in ex pli ca ble
in su per a ble	in im i ta ble
in va ri a bly	in sep a ra ble
ma te ri al ly	in suf fer a ble
no to ri ous ly	in tel li gi ble
un fa vor a ble	in val u a ble
con fêd e ra cy	in vul ner a ble
de lib er a tive	las civ i ous ness
e quiv o cal ly	le git i ma cy
e vent u al ly	sep ten tri on al
her met ic al ly	un char it a ble
il lus tri ous ly	a bôm in a ble
im pen e tra ble	au thor i ta tive
im per ish a ble	cor rob or a tive
im prac ti ca ble	im mod er ate ly
in ac cu ra cy	in cor ri gi ble
in ap pli ca ble	in hos pi ta ble
in cal cu la ble	in tol er a bly
in del i ca cy	pre pos ter ous ly



THE LITTLE SAWYER, FRANK LUCAS.

Mrs. CORBON kept a village school in the state of New-York. She had a noble mind and was a friend to all good children. One cold morning in the winter, a small boy came along, with a saw on his arm, and wanted this lady to hire him to saw wood. She said, one of her neighbours, a trusty man, would like to saw the wood, and she did not wish to hire any body else.

"O dear," said the boy, "what shall I do?" "Why, little fellow," said she, "what is the matter?" He answered, "my father is blind, mother is sick, and I left my sister crying at home, for fear poor má will die."

TABLE XVII.

Plain words of five syllables, the chief accent on the second, and minor accent on the fourth.

In fù ri a ted	pro hĩb it o ry
pro cu ra to ry	pre lim in a ry
pro pri e ta ry	pre par a to ry
au thẽn ti ca ted	stip en di a ry
con tem po ra ry	sub sid i a ry
ex clam a to ry	vo cab u la ry
ex plan a to ry	vo lup tu a ry
ex tem po ra ry	ad mỗn i to ry
he red it a ry	a poth e ca ry
in cen di a ry	con sol a to ry
in flam ma to ry	in vol un ta ry

The following words have the chief accent on the fourth syllable.

Ad min is trạ tor	an ti sple nẻt ic
ca lum ni a tor	cir cum fe ren ter
cir cum lo cu tor	di a pho ret ic
de nom in a tor	ex per i ment al
ne go ti a tor	hi er o glyph ic
a man u ẻn sis	su per a bun dant
an ti pa thet ic	su per in tend ent

I take care of them as well as I can, but they have nothing to eat. I want to work and get something for them." Mrs. Corbon had never seen this lad before, and did not know what his name was, till he told her : but she perceived he was a boy of uncommon goodness, because he was so kind to his parents and sister. He shivered very much with the cold ; for he was but thinly drest, and his ear locks were white with frost. The lady asked him to come in and warm himself.

TABLE XVIII.

Plain words of six syllables, chief accent on the fourth, and minor accent on the first.

An te di lù vi an	par a pher nà li a
dis ci pli na ri an	ar is to crat ic al
het e ro ge ne ous	an te me rid i an
me di a to ri al	gen er al is si mo

As he sat in a chair by the fire, she saw the tears run down his cheeks, and she tried to comfort him. "It is not for myself," said Frank, "that I cry. I don't mind a little cold; but I can't help thinking of the family at home. We used to be very happy; but a sad change has happened in our house." "Are you not hungry," said Mrs. Corbon? "Not much ma'am: that is not what troubles me. I had some potato for dinner yesterday." "Did you not have supper last night?" "No, ma'am." "Nor breakfast, this morning?" "Not yet: but no matter: I shall get some by and by. If I try to do well, God will protect me: for so my precious mother says. I believe she is the best woman in the world. If I did not think she was, I would not say so." "You are a brave lad," said the lady. "I will be your friend, if you have not an other on earth;" and the tears sparkled in her eyes as she gave him a biscuit with a piece of meat, on a small plate. "Thank you, ma'am," said Frank; "if you please, I will keep them to carry home. Don't you think, ma'am, that any body will hire me to saw wood?" "Yes, my dear little fellow," she answered, "I will give you money to saw mine." He thanked her again, and ran to the wood pile to begin his work. The lady put on her cloak and went out among her neighbours.

hi er o glȳph ic al	his to ri ôg ra pher
sem i di am e ter	im pet u os i ty
su per in ten den cy	in fe ri or i ty
trig o no met ric al	un phi lo soph ic al
in stru ment al i ty	su pe ri or i ty

Minor accent on the second syllable.

Ex tem po rà ne ous	in con tro vèrt i ble
un cer e mo ni ous	in cred i bil i ty
in vol un ta ri ly	in flex i bil i ty
un ne ces sa ri ly	in com pre hen si ble
dis sim i lâr i ty	ir reg u lar i ty
ex per i ment al ly	ma te ri al i ty

Chief accent on the third syllable, and minor accent on the first and fifth.

Su per nû me ra ry	ex tra ôr di na ry
rec om mên da to ry	in ter loc u to ry
su per an nu a ted	in ter rog a to ry

She told them Frank was one of the best boys she had ever seen, and hoped they would do something to help the little fellow to provide for the family. So they came to her house, where he was, and one gave him a six cent piece, another a shilling, and a third twenty-five cents, till they made up nearly three dollars. They presented him a loaf of bread, part of a cheese, some meat and cake, a jug of milk, and some apples to roast for his sick mother, with a snug basket to put them all in : so that he had as much as he could carry. He told them he was very much obliged to them indeed ; but he did not wish to be a beggar. He chose to work and pay for what he had, if they would let him : but they said he must not stay now. He might see to that an other time.

Chief accent on the second syllable.

Con grăt u la to ry	re ver be ra to ry
con cil i a to ry	ex pỏs tu la to ry

Minor accent on the first and last syllable, chief accent on the third.

In stan tà ne ous ly	dis in gẻn u ous ly
cer e mo ni ous ly	hy po crit ic al ly
ma gis te ri al ly	il le git i ma cy
mer i to ri ous ly	in de fat i ga ble
ir re me di a ble	ig no min i ous ly
dis o be di ent ly	in con sid er ate ly
cir cum nẵ i ga ble	math e mat ic al ly
di a met ric al ly	di a bỏl ic al ly

Accent on the first, third, and fifth syllables.

An ti trin i tà ri an	in com pat i bỏl i ty
an ti min is te ri al	im ma te ri al i ty
val e tu di na ri an	in cor rupt i bil i ty

"We are going," said Mrs. Corbon, "to send the things to your mother; because she is such an excellent lady, and I should like to go and see her myself." Frank hurried back, tugging his load, and the whole family cried for joy. "Bless your dear little heart," said his poor blind father; "come here and let me get hold of you. I hope, my son, *you* will never be unable to *see* the friends you love: but we must not complain, nor forget the favors we receive, because we cannot have every thing as we wish. My dear wife, a blessing has come upon us all for the sake of our dutiful child. He is one of nature's noblemen. His badges are not a star and ribbon; but a head and heart." The good man raised his hands in prayer, and thanked the Creator of the world for giving him so hopeful a son.

TABLE XX.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.—This selection is chiefly of plain words, though generally more difficult than those of Table 3.

A corn	boat swain	cli mate	dý ing
à gue	bow sprit	close ness	ea gle
aid ance	brace let	cloth ing	east ward
a pish	breed ing	co hort	ea sy
a pron	bri dle	co ving	e dict
a cre*	bright ness	cray on	eve ning
an gel*	bro ken	cy cle	e vil
bail iff	brew er	cy press	fa cing
bea con	bu gle	dain ty	fail ing
beard less	ca dence	dai sy	fa mous
beast ly	cam bric*	dan ger*	fear less
bea ver	cham ber*	day book	fee ble
bee hive	cheap ness	deep ness	fi ber*
be som	child hood	do tage	fi nite
blind fold	ci pher	dray man	fire wood
board er	claim ant	drea ry	flee cy
boast er	clear ance	dry ness	flo rist
boat man	cleav er	du rance	fo cal

It is thirty years since this affair happened, and the same Frank Lucas is now a judge, and one of the first men in the country where he lives. His father is at rest. Twenty summers the bell-flower has bloomed on his peaceful grave. His mother has grown very old and feeble, and can just walk about the house, leaning on her staff. She still lives with her son. He says it will be but a short time before this revered parent must be called away to her eternal home: but while her life is spared, it shall be his delight to make her last days happy. He often says, "I should have been a poor wretch, if it had not been for the early care of my kind mother."

fò cus	li cense	ò nyx	si lence
fra grant	light ning	pain ful	si phon
free dom	like wise	paint ing	sleep er
fro ward	lime stone	paste board	state ment
game ster	li ver*	past ry	steam boat
gai ly	lo cust	pa tron*	steel yard
grace ful	lone ly	pay ment	stran ger
grea sy	lu cre*	pave ment	teach er
gree dy	ly ing	peace ful	to ken
grind stone	ma ple	pea cock	to wards
hast en	ma son	peer less	tri pod
has ty	ma tron*	pe trol	tri glyph
hay mow	maid en	phe nix	tri umph
heal ing	man ger*	pi ous	tro phy
hear say	man gy*	plu mage	tues day
hind most	mea sles	por ter	tu nic

This good old lady talks very sensibly about the different scenes she has passed through in life. She has been rich, and then very poor, and now is rich again, in having so excellent a son. She is like a living history of the years that are gone, and the changes which have taken place, in this favoured nation, since she was a little child, and she now seems only waiting for her Redeemer to call her to that bright world where the souls of the righteous dwell, and where all is joy and peace.

Judge Lucas is married to a charming lady, and has five children. They go to school; and their father tells them that if they intend ever to be useful, they must learn well while they are young; if they expect to be blest, in this world, or the next, they must love God; honor their parents and teachers, and be kind to all; and that in this free country, the way for a poor little boy to become a great and happy man, is, to be honest, industrious and good.



THE GRAPE VINE.

Mr. and Mrs. Halyard were two very sensible and good persons who lived on a farm in New-Jersey. They had four children. Their names were Charles, Jack, Mary and Betsey. These children had a pet lamb that was called Ammon.

There was a large grape vine that ran up an oak tree, in a meadow, about half a mile from Mr. Halyard's house. The vine hung full of grapes, in large clusters. When they were ripe and very fine, Jack asked leave of his mother and invited his sisters to go there with him, one fair day, and get some. The little girls were so pleased with going that they were ready in two minutes.

hý drant	migh ty	pòr trait	twi light
hy phen	mi ser	prai rie	ty rant
hy son	mi ter*	pray er	u nit
ja cinth	mo hair	preach er	u rim
jew el	mu sic	rain bow	u sage
jui cy	name sake	reap er	use ful
ju lap	neat ness	re gion	vain ly
keen ness	nee dle	ri fle	vice roy
keepsake	neu ter	right ly	vi tal
key stone	ni ter*	ro guish	wait er
kind ness	no tice	roll er	waist band
kite foot	nui sance	ruth less	weak ness
kites foot	oat meal	sa ber*	wea sel
la dle	o gle	sa chem	wea ver
lame ness	on ly	se cant	wri ting
lee ward	own er	se quel	year ling

Their mother smiled to see them go off so brisk and happy, and so affectionate to each other. Little birds, she said to herself, as they went out through the gate, they have no trouble nor care.

Ammon ran playfully along after the children, and Mary said they could let him go as well as not. Jack let down the bars for the girls, and the lamb skipped through with them.

When little Betsy came under the vine, and saw the great bunches of grapes over her head, she jumped and hollowed, "O! O! O! I never did see such a sight, in all my life. What a parcel! O, I wish my ma was here to see this grape tree."

The pet lamb cared nothing about fine grapes; but seeing Betsey so overjoyed, seemed to think she was playing with him. He began to hop up and down too, and they both jumped and capered very much alike.

åb bey	cån vass	dån dy	ghåst ly
ab sence	cap tain	das tard	gin seng
ac tor	car riage	del uge	gran ite
ac tive	cas tle	dis taff	grid dle
ad dice	cen sus	dis tant	gris tle
ad verse	cen ter*	drib let	gud geon
ag ate	cen tral	duck ling	guin ea
al mond	cer tain	dwell ing	gyp sy
am ber	chal lenge	dwin dle	gyp sum
am bush	chap man	ec logue	hag gard
an them	cher ish	em press	ham mock
an swer	cher ub	em pire	hand some
an ise	chest nut	emp ty	har ass
apt ness	chim ney	en gine	hatch el
asth ma	chis el	en sign	hatch et
bag gage	cis tern	es cort	haz ard

The grapes were indeed exceedingly fine. Mary said they were nearly as large as robins' eggs, almost as sweet as honey, and that she had never tasted any half as good. The color was dark purple, inclining to blue. The vine ran over the whole of the tree.

Jack climbed up among the branches, and the girls held their aprons to catch the beautiful clusters, as he threw them down, till they both got their aprons heaping full. Then he scrambled down to the lower limb, and jumped from that to the ground.

"Now girls," said he, "I will tell you what we will do. We will spread these grapes, on this clean grass, and sort them, and pick out the very best bunches to carry home to pa and ma." "O yes," said Mary, "that is right: so we will."

"Yes, brother Jack," said little Betsey, "you are a good boy." She was pleased about giving the best grapes to her father and mother, though the little parrot could hardly speak all her words plain.

băp tist	clêr gy	ês sence	hûs band
bap tism	clev y	ex it	hys sop*
bar rack	cres cent	fam ine	im age
bed lam	crev ice	fash ion	im pulse
bed post	crim son	fer ret	in jure
ber yl	crys tal	fer vent	in quest
black ing	cud gel	fes cue	in road
blud geon	cun ning	fig ure	in sight
brick kiln	cus tard	fil bert	in stance
bris tle	cut lass	flas ket	in voice
buck et	cyn ic	frus trate	isth mus
buck ram	dam age	gam bol	jack daw
bulb ous	dam ask	gam mon	jus tice
bur dock	dam sel	gas tric	just ness
bus tle	dam son	gen tile	ker nel
cab bage	dan druff	gent ly	ker sey

"They will be glad," said Jack, "to see that we think so much about them." "Yes," said Mary; "and an other thing; let us agree never to quarrel and be cross to each other."

"If you see me get angry, and act foolishly, do you tell me of it, so that I may leave it off, and behave better; and I will do the same with you; because it is very bad for brothers and sisters to dispute: and you know father and mother are always pleased when they see us kind to each other."

"Yes, I know that," said Jack: "We can never pay our parents all we owe them, for being so good to us; but we ought to do all we can, to make them happy, and keep up the credit of our family." The little girls both said they would try with all their might.

"Yes," said Jack, "that is what all good children should do. When I get to be a great man, pa and ma will be old gray-headed people, and have wrinkles in

kíd ney	mũs cle	pũb lish	rẽs cue
kitch en	mus tard	pud dle	res in
lack ey	muz zle	pam ice	res pite
land mark	mys tic	pun cheon	rib ald
land scape	neck lace	pun gent	rich es
lan tern	nes tle	pur chase	rick ets
latch et	nig gard	pur ple	rid dance
lat tice	nurs ling	pur pose	rip ple
lax ness	nut meg	purs lain	ris en
leg ate	pam phlet	puz zle	rub bish
lep rous	pan dect	pyg my	ruf fle
let tuce	pan ther	quib ble	rus tic
linch pin	pass port	quick ness	rush y
lin tel	pas tern	quin sey	sab bath
lis ten	pen ance	quiv er	sad ler
lus ter*	pen cil	rab bin	sad ness

their faces, like old Mr. Young and his wife ; and then I intend to take care of them."

When they carried home the grapes to their mother, Mary said, "did you ever, in your life, ma, taste any thing so good?" "They are very fine indeed, my dear," said Mrs. Halyard. "We picked out all the best, ma," said Mary, "for you and pa." "Ah, my children," said their mother, "then I shall tell your father of that good action when he comes, and he will like the grapes very much."

"Ma," said Jack, "are not grapes very wholesome to eat?" "Yes, my son," said she, "most kinds of fruit are wholesome, if they are ripe, and eaten little at a time."

"The best things may become hurtful, when taken to excess ; and children frequently make themselves sick, with good things, by being too greedy. To be sure people must eat, in order to live ; but I wish my children always to remember that eating is not the chief thing they are to live for."

lûs tring*	pêr jure	râb ble	sâf fron
mal ice	phal anx	rack et	sâlm on
mar riage	phan tom	rad ish	satch el
mat tock	phren sy	raf fle	sav age
mat tress	phys ic	rank ness	scab bard
med ley	pick ax	ran sack	scaf fold
mer chant	pil grim	ran som	scan dal
mer maid	pin cers	ras cal	scant ling
meth od	pitch fork	rav age	scep ter*
mid dling	plan tain	rav el	scis sors
mid night	plat form	reck on	scram ble
milk pail	pref ace	rec ord	scuf fle
mill stone	pres ence	red den	scur vy
muf fle	prim rose	ren ard	sec ond
mul len	prin cess	ren net	selv age
mur rain	pris on	rep tile	sen ate

He who made us, is all powerful, wise, and just. It is his law that all things here shall pass away.

All the people in the world must die. Their bodies turn to dust: they were made of dust: but our souls will never die. God breathed them into us, and they partake of his divine nature. Our souls will go to an other world, to be punished if we have been wicked; and if we have been good, to enjoy everlasting bliss. You will not stay long in this world. It is only to try you, and prepare you for a better one.

We are all passing rapidly through the present scene. We are all wanderers on the earth; our journeys through this world are drawing to a close. It is a cheering thought to the good, in the hour of death, to know that they are going home to the Father and Redeemer of their souls. He is a kind Parent, and has said he will not forsake those who put their trust in him. His word is true.

sên tence	spîn ning	tâl mud	tûr bot
ser aph	stel lar	tan sy	tur gid
ser pent	stic kle	tank ard	tur key
ser vice	strag gle	tan yard	tur ret
sex tant	stric kle	tap ster	tur tle
shac kle	strict ly	tar iff	twen ty
shek el	strip ling	tav ern	twink ling
shelv ing	strug gle	tat tler	twit ter
shep herd	stub born	tem pest	tym pan
sher iff	stuff ing	tem ple	um bel
sher ry	stur geon	tempt er	un cle
ship wreck	sub stance	ten et	up land
shut tle	sub tile	ten nis	up roar
sic kle	sub tle	trep id	up wards
sick ness	suck ling	ter race	ur chin
sin ew	suf frage	tex tile	ush er

six teen	sun day	thank ful	ut most
skill ful	sur face	thatch er	vac cine
skim mer	sur feit	thick et	val et
slat tern	sur geon	thrift less	val ley
slav er	swell ing	tick et	val ue
slip shod	swel ter	til lage	ven geance
sliv er	swim mer	trac tile	ver dant
slug gard	swind ler	traf fic	ver juice
smug gler	syl van	tran script	ves per
snaf fle	symp tom	trav erse	ves tige
spav in	syn od	trench er	vest ment
spec kle	syn tax	tres pass	vest ry
spec ter*	syr inge	trib ute	vil lage
splen did	sys tem	trip ping	vil lain
spend thrift	tack ling	tuck er	vine yard*
spin dle	tac tics	tum bler	vint age

vint ner	awn ing	slaugh ter	lórd ship
vis age	aw ful	tall ness	mor bid
vul ture	awk ward	thral dom	morn ing
wag on	bal sam	tau rus	mor sel
wag gish	braw ny	tau dry	mor tal
wed ding	cau cus	taw ny	mor tar
wel fare	cause way	wal nut	mort gage
wel come	daugh ter	war den	mor tise
west ern	draw ing	war fare	or bit
west ward	false hood	warn ing	or-chard
whis per	fal ter	want ing	ord nance
whif fle	fault y	warm ing	or gan
whim per	fau cet	wat er	or phan
whip lash	gau dy	bor der	por pus
will ful	haugh ty	cord age	scorn ful
wim ble	hawk er	cor ner	short ness

win ning	haw thorn	corn field	sor did
wind lass	lau rel	cor nice	stor my
wish ful	laun dress	cor sair	tor ment
wit ness	law ful	cors let	tor pid
wiz ard	law suit	dor mant	tor sel
zeph yr	law yer	for feit	vor tex
ál der	mauk ish	for mal	pál frey
al most	naugh ty	for tress	pal try
al so	pau per	form less	squab ble
all spice	plau dit	for ty	squad ron
al ways	psal ter	for ward	squal id
au burn	raw ness	gorge ous	swad dling
au dit	sau cer	gor gon	swab ber
au lic	sau cy	hor net	swam py
aus pice	sau sage	horse man	wad dle
au tumn	saw yer	lord ling	wal let

wâl lop	côm pact	grôt to	pôm pous
wal low	com pend	hob ble	pop lar
wam ble	con cord	hom age	pop gun
wan ness	con duct	hos tile	por ridge
wan der	con flux	hov el	pot tage
wan ton	con script	joc key	prob lem
war rant	con trite	joc und	prod uct
wasp ish	con vex	jog gle	prog ress
watchword	cop per	lodg ing	prompt er
watch man	cos set	log book	prov erb
blos som	cost ly	loz enge	quon dam
block head	cot tage	mod ern	rob in
bob bin	crotch et	monstrous	rock et
bod ice	doc trine	mot ley	scof fer
bod kin	dor ic	mot to	scol lop
bom bast	drop sy	non plus	soft en
bond age	flor id	non sense	sol ace
bond man	fond ness	nos trum	sol emn
bon fire	fop pish	non suit	sol stice
bon net	for age	nov ice	sot tish
bot tom	for eign	ob long	spon dee
chop per	fos sil	oc tave	stock ing
clos et	fos ter	odd ly	stop page
coc kle	frol ic	of fice	top ic
cof fee	glos sy	off spring	tor rent
cof fin	gob lin	oft en	trol lop
col ic	god dess	ol ive	trop ic
col lege	gos lin	on ward	vol ley
col umn	gog gle	op tics	vol ume
com bat	gos pel	or ange	yon der
com ic	gos sip	pol ish	ârch er
com merce	grog ram	pol len	arc tic

år dent	hård ness	spår kle	poor ly
art ful	hard ship	spar ry	poor ness
ar gent	harm less	star board	room y
ar gue	har ness	star ling	roost er
arm pit	harsh ness	star light	spoon ful
art ist	harts horn	star tle	book ish
art less	har vest	tar dy	book worm
bal m y	jar gon	tar nish	foot ball
bar ber	rep dice	tart ness	foot hold
bar gain	lar board	var let	foot man
bark er	lard er	var nish	foot stool
bar rack	lar gess	yard stick	good ly
bar ter	mar ble	daunt less	good ness
cal m ness	mar gin	gaunt let	hood wink
car case	mar ket	jaun dice	wood en
car go	marl pit	vaunt ing	wood land

car nage	mar quis	blōom y	wool len
car pet	marsh y	boo by	bul let
cart ridge	mar tyr	cool ness	bul lock
char coal	mar vel	coop er	bul rush
charm ing	mas ter	droop er	bush el
char ter	par boil	fool ish	butch er
dark ness	par cel	fools cap	cuck oo
dar ling	par ley	gloom y	cush ion
farm er	pars ley	loose ly	ful ler
gar den	par snip	loose en	full ness
gar land	par son	loose ness	pud ding
gar gle	part ridge	moo dy	pul let
gar lic	part ner	moon light	pul ly
gar ment	sar casm	moon rise	pul pit
gar nish	scar let	moor ing	boil er
gar ter	sharp ness	oo zy	choice ly

clôis ter	dôubt ful	dôwnward	jù ror
coin age	floun der	drow sy	ma jor
coin er	found ling	pow der	may or
joint ed	found er	pow er	mi nor
joint ly	hour glass	prow ess	mo tor
join er	house hold	row el	ru mor
loi ter	house less	row en	sail or
moist en	hous ing	tow el	sa vor
noi sy	moun tain	trow el	sav ior
oil y	out cast	town ship	sa por
oint ment	out law	cîr cle*	seign ior
poign ant	out rage	cir clet	sen ior
point er	out ward	cir cuit	squa lor
poi son	pound age	cir cus	stu por
spoil er	round ish	dir ty	ta bor
toil et	round ly	fir kin	tai lor

boy ish	scoun drel	firm ly	traï tor
coy ly	scour er	firm ness	tu mor
joy ful	sound ings	gir dle	vî sor
loy al	sound ness	skir mish	âl gor
oy er	sour ness	squir rel	an chor
oys ter	blow zy	vir gin	bet tor
roy al	bow els	vir tue	cam phor
voy age	bow er	à chor*	cen sor
bôund less	cow ard	cre mor	ces sor
boun ty	cow slip	do lor	clan gor
bound ing	dow er	fe tor	debt or
coun cil	dow las	flu or	doc tor
count er	down cast	fra gor	er ror
coun ty	down fall	hu mor	fer vor
cloud y	down hill	i chor	hon or
doubt less	drow sy	ju nior	hor ror

THE TWO MEN AND THEIR BARLEY.

A number of years ago, two neighbors, in a new settled part of the country, were travelling together, each with a load of barley to carry to the malt house. At that place, the barley was to be inspected, and, if found good, to be kiln-dried and converted to malt for the making of beer.

For a considerable distance, these travellers found their ride more pleasant than they had expected. They conversed, in a social manner, on different subjects, as the various streams, cleared farms, and cottages, they passed; and, among other things, related the various opinions they had heard concerning the malt house to which they were going.

As they advanced, doubts began to arise in their minds respecting the course they should take; as the country was hilly, and different paths were seen, which appeared to lead in the same general direction. The travellers had examined the geography and maps; but neither of them had ever passed that way before.

After the best information they could get, they came, at last, to a fork of the roads, where they found themselves unable to agree. One said the right hand, the other the left, he felt confident, was the proper course; and, finally, each took his own way, in the firm belief that his neighbor was wrong.

As it happened, both the men arrived at the malt house, nearly at the same time. Their meeting was unexpected to both; and they still wished to know which of the two roads was best; but, on inquiry they found that, though there were different ways, and it was of some consequence for travellers to make a wise choice, yet the main question at that place was, not which one of a dozen roads they came, but whether their barley was good.

TABLE XXI.

Plain words of two syllables, accent on the second.

Unaccented syllable, long.

A chieve	be reave	de mean	re main
a float	be smear	de tain	re peal
a gain	be speak	hu mane	re proach
a fraid	be zoar	main tain	re straint
a main	bo hea	por tray	re tain
a vail	de ceit	pre vail	re treat
be lief	de ceive	re ceive	re veal
be lieve	de claim	re lease	ve neer
be moan	de feat	re lief	do main



THE APIARY.

Children should try to know all they can about every useful thing which they see around them. Many children know what bees are, and that the good honey they sometimes eat is made by the bees. The place, or small house, where the bees are kept by farmers, and people in the country, is called an apiary.

Unaccented Syllable mostly short.

ac quaint	dis claim	sub due	re turn
ac crue	dis dain	un due	a dorn
an Neal	en croach	ven due	a long
ar ray	en dear	sus tain	a ward
af ford	en tail	be fit	de bauch
ap peal	en treat	ca bal	de fault
ap pear	gen teel	ca det	de fraud
ap proach	im brue	ca nal	de form
ar rear	im bue	de mur	fore warn
as sail	im mure	de press	pro long
at tain	im peach	di gest	re call
block ade	in crease	di van	re form
blas pheme	mis deed	e clipse	re morse
com plain	mis place	forth with	re ward
con ceal	ob tain	la ment	a loft
con ceit	or dain	pro fess	be yond
con geal	per ceive	re cur	de spond
con strain	per tain	re lapse	a far
con trol	pur sue	re spect	a larm

Apiary means bee-house. It is a low shed with a wide bench, or floor under it, raised above the ground. They place a hive or small house for each family of bees on this bench.

The bees are wonderful little creatures, they are almost as small as a fly. They are insects. Now children, I will tell you what they can do. These skilful insects get among the little inside stems of flowers, called stamens, perhaps, in a lily, or rose, and roll themselves till they are covered with pollen, or fine dust which grows on the inner leaves; then scraping it off with their hind legs, they make it into a wad as large as they can carry, and fly away with it to their store house.

a pãrt	re count	ap plãud	rac õon
de bark	be wãre	as sault	shal loon
de bar	de clare	as sort	ad jõin
de mand	de spair	con form	an noy
de part	pre pare	en dorse	ap point
fore cast	re pair	for lorn	ben zoin
re mark	ad drẽss	in form	con join
re tard	ad judge	in thrall	dis join
a lõof	ag gress	mis call	em broil
be hcove	as cend	per form	en join
sa loon	as sent	sub orn	en joy
a drõit	as sist	trans form	pur loin
a noint	at tack	with draw	sub join
a void	as sert	ad õpt	al low
cy cloid	col lapse	al lot	an nounce
de coy	dis band	in volve	ac count

If they do not want to make this into wax for present use, they stow it away into empty cells in a form called bee-bread, and keep it safe against a time of need.

This kind of care which many animals use to provide for their safety, and supply their wants, is called instinct. It means that inward desire and skill which comes without learning, and belong to their nature.

Some people when they want to take the honey from the bees, smoke them to death with the fumes of burning brimstone.

This is a cruel way of treating the poor animals after all the work they have done; and a generous person would rather eat his biscuit and butter without honey, than to obtain it by killing the poor bees in any way.

Some people know how to contrive their plans much better. They set one hive on another, with a small hole through the top of the under one. Through

de spoil	dis bŭrse	out wâtch	as tound
de stroy	im print	ad vânce	con found
re joice	in fringe	dis card	com pound
re coil	in fer	dis charge	en dow
vice rŏy	mis chance	em bark	sur mount
a mount	mis jŭdge	en large	sur round
a bound	oc cult	sur pâss	un sound
a bout	oc cur	un bar	af fâir
a round	suc cess	bas sŏon	com pare
a vow	sup press	buf foon	for bear
de nounce	sus pense	car toon	for swear
pro found	trans plant	doub loon	en snare
pro pound	com mand	fes toon	im pair
re dound	un clasp	har poon	un fair
re nounce	ab hŏr	lam poon	a ware
re nown	ab sorb	mon soon	de clare
re bound	ap pall	plat oon	re pair

this hole the bees come into the topmost hive, and fill it with the best of their honey.

When this upper hive becomes well stored, the man who has the care of the bees, goes and thumps upon it, with the handle of a knife or a stick, which makes a noise that drives the bees below.

Then he holds his ear close to the hives to see if any one is still left buzzing in the upper one; and when they are all out of this hive he takes it off, full of honey, and sets an empty one in its place.

Sometimes, instead of taking away the hive, they take out as many pieces of honey-comb as they think proper, and leave the little laborers to fill it up again at their leisure.

These bees can afford to make honey for people who do so much for them. It is only like paying a fair rent for their houses which their kind preservers provide

CHAPTER III.**IRREGULAR WORDS CLASSIFIED.****TABLE XXII.**

IN the following words, *t* has the sound of *s*, but not of *sh*, as has been represented. The word *portion*, truly analyzed, is not *por-shun*, but *pors-ion*, or *pors-yon*, which is the same thing, so far as the sound is concerned. *Section* is pronounced *secs-yon*, and so of other words of the same class; *t* being the only letter which is varied from the true sound. The simplicity and consistency of the language have been much marred by the mistaken analysis of these elementary sounds. The resemblance to *sh*, in these words, is accidental. It is a false explanation of the principle, and will not uniformly apply.

Words of two syllables accented on the first.

Grà cious	rà tion	àx iom	trâns ient
lo tion	spa cious	fac tious	tens ion
mo tion	spe cious	fic tion	unc tion
na tion	spe cies	frac tion	hal cyon
no tion	sa tiate	lus cious	âuc tion
ô cean	sô cial	nôx ious	cau tious
pa tient	sta tion	men tion	côn scious
po tion	anx ious	nup tial	op tion
por tion	âc tion	pens ion	mâr tial
quo tient	cap tious	sec tion	par tial

so nicely for their use; but they should always take care to leave honey enough for them to eat, during the cold weather, when they cannot go out and get more.

When the bees want to swarm, which is known by seeing them hang in great numbers, out side of their dwelling, then they place an empty hive, neatly prepared for them to enter when they please.

Words of three syllables, accented on the second.

Ab lù tion	car na tion	col la tion
ap pre ciate	ces sa tion	com mo tion
con cre tion	ce ta cious	com ple tion
ca pa cious	ci ta tion	do na tion

The owner of the hive is very careful to have them well made. Some are made of rye, or barley straw, and some of boards. The last sort are sometimes made with eight sides, called octagons, and have a plank on the top, jutting over, all around at the edges to keep off the rain.

There is another curious plan for getting the purest of honey. They set some glass jars, over holes made in the top of the hive for the honey-makers to come through. They come into these jars and fill them with the neatest comb and honey which can ever be seen; without a particle of bee bread; and, when this is done, they take off the jars to carry to market.

This honey, in the glass jars, is so very pure, sweet, and beautiful, that the bees of Mount Hybla, in the island of Sicily, or of Hymettus, near the city of old Athens, could not have made better.

When the bees go to work in the jars, they can be seen in every thing they do; but it is found best to keep them covered over, because the workers seem to like that the best, for they soon cover all the inside of it themselves, with a thin layer of wax.

Besides the jars on the top they have sometimes a small square of glass, in the sides of some of the hives, but they find it best to have a cover over this glass too; for the bees in general will not work so well, when the light is let in upon them.

For this reason they commonly take off the outside cover when they want to see how much honey, or how many bees the hive contains; or to watch their motions as they are engaged like so many joiners, masons, and store keepers, in carrying on their curious trade.

de plè tion	ra pà cious	di mèn sion
du ra tion	re ple tion	dis sen tion
e ma ciate	sa ga cious	e lec tion
e mo tion	se cre tion	es sen tial
ex pa tiate	so lu tion	ex tinc tion
ex cru ciate	tax a tion	in fec tious
fa ce tious	te na cious	in junc tion
fe ro cious	vo ra cious	in scrip tion
form a tion	vex a tious	li cen tiate
fi du cial	ap por tion	ob jec tion
grad a tion	pro por tion	per fec tion
im pa tient	tes ta ceous	po ten tial
in fla tion	af fēc tion	pre scrip tion
in gra tiate	af flic tion	pro trac tion
le ga tion	as crip tion	pro vin cial

Bees, in many respects, resemble men; and there is much to be learned from these little insects, which, ever since king Solomon's time, have been held up as a pattern of industry for people to follow.

They are of two kinds; working bees and drones; the first do all the labor; and the others do nothing but help to eat the honey.

Those who know most about drones, have long debated the question, what good they do, or whether they are of any use at all: but this point is not yet settled. It is likely they answer some purpose, or they would not have been made.

Drones have no stings, like working bees; they are larger and longer; with rounder heads, more swelling eyes, and thicker tongues. They are still better known from the rest, by making a greater buzzing noise.

Drones, like dronish people, stay in the hive till almost noon; and then go out to suck honey from the flowers, for themselves to eat: but never bring any home to their friends.

li bà tion	as sump tion	re ăc tion
lo ca tion	co ac tion	re demp tion
lo qua cious	col lec tion	re frac tion
lu na tion	con struc tion	sub stăn tial
lus tra tion	com plex ion	sen ten tious
mi gra tion	com punc tion	trans ac tion
mu ta tion	con cep tion	ab ōr tion
ne go ti ate	con nex ion	con tor tion
ob la tion	con scrip tion	pre cau tion
plan ta tion	con ten tious	ad ōp tion
pol lu tion	con ven tion	con coc tion
pri va tion	cor rec tion	ob nox ious
pro mo tion	cre den tial	im pâr tial
pros tra tion	de duc tion	
quo ta tion	de trac tion	

During the summer, two or three hundred, and sometimes more, of these drones, are found in a hive; but as the cold weather approaches, the working bees kill them all, and clear them out of the way. This is the order of nature. The reason why it is so, the wisest of men cannot fully explain.

The working bees are divided into different squads, to carry on their business to better advantage. Some rove in the fields after honey to lay up; others prepare the comb, ready to receive it; some smooth the inside and corners of the hives, and stop the chinks, to keep out insects, or guard against the cold; and a fourth set is employed to bring proper food to such as are detained at their work.

In this way, the labor of bees, or boys, or men, is much better managed, than in flying from one thing to an other, without any settled plan. It is found to be the wisest course to conform to wholesome rules, and put up with some evils, that they may enjoy the plea-

Words of four syllables, the chief accent on the third, and the minor accent on the first.

Ab di cà tion	grav i tà tion	cir cum stãntial
ac cept a tion	im pre ca tion	circum ven tion
ac cu sa tion	in to na tion	con de scen sion
ad apt a tion	in vo lu tion	con fi den tial
ad o ra tion	lit i ga tion	con ti nent al
ag gre ga tion	lo co mo tion	cru ci fix ion
am pu ta tion	lu cu bra tion	contra ven tion
cel e bra tion	mas ti ca tion	con se quen tial
con cen tra tion	ob li ga tion	im per fec tion
con tri bu tion	os ten ta tion	in sur rec tion
con tum a cious	per se cu tion	in ter rup tion
con sti tu tion	perspic a cious	in ter ven tion
con vo lu tion	pros ti tu tion	ju ris dic tion
dis pu ta tious	per ti na cious	mis conception
dis pen sa tion	re lax a tion	pes ti len tial
dis prop or tion	res er va tion	pet ri fac tion
dis tri bu tion	res ti tu tion	pre di lec tion
dis ser ta tion	scin til la tion	prov i den tial
ev o lu tion	sub sti tu tion	re pro duc tion
ef fi ca cious	sub orn a tion	res ur rec tion
ex ca va tion	transmutation	rev er en tial
ex e cu tion	apprehẽsion	tep e fac tion
ex ha la tion	ben e dic tion	ven e sec tion
fu mi ga tion	ben e fac tion	e qui nõc tial

tures of social life, and act together with more effect in doing good.

On the hind legs of the bees, are two little hollows, edged round with fine bristly hairs. Into these places they collect the honey to convey it home. They leave their burden at the hive and return to the fields, for an other supply. Among the flowers which bees like

Double s, preceded by a vowel, and followed by a liquid vowel sound.

In this class of words, the preceding vowel is always short, the *ss* sharp, and flowing into the next syllable with a sound closely imitating that of *sh*. It will be seen, however, that all the words of this kind are much better understood, and the harmony of the language better preserved, by resolving them into their own elements, than by resorting to any thing foreign to explain them.

Cass ia	com pass ion	per miss ion
miss ion	con fess ion	pro fess ion
pass ion	con cuss ion	re miss ion
ab sciss ion	com press ion	re press ion
ac cess ion	di gress ion	sub miss ion
com miss ion	o miss ion	sup press ion

The following words, notwithstanding they have been differently explained, will be found to depend on the same principles as the preceding :

Sold ier	fust ian	di gest ion
court ier	mixt ion	ad mixt ion
bast ion	quest ion	com mixt ion
best ial	ce lest ial	sug gest ion
christ ian	com bust ion	

best, are clover, either white or red, and thyme and thistle tops, and mustard : but these insects, as well as most others, dislike bitter things ; and rue, worm-wood, or elder leaves, will drive them away.

Besides the drones and working bees, there is the mother, or queen, of the hive. It is by means of this one that all the swarm is brought to act in concert. She presides over the rest, and appears to give the direction to all their work. The labors of the swarm could no more go on without the queen bee, than the people at a town meeting, could preserve good order without a moderator.

When a *single s* is immediately preceded by a vowel, and followed by a liquid sound, the *s* always sounds like *z*. If the preceding vowel is *i*, or *y*, it is short; and any other vowel is long.

Brà sier	con clù sion	in fù sion
cro sier	con fu sion	in va sion
fu sion	cor ro sion	in tru sion
ho sier	de lu sion	ob tru sion
o sier	dif fu sion	oc ca sion
vîs ion	con tu sion	oc clu sion
ad hè sion	de tru sion	per sua sion
af fu sion	ef fu sion	suf fu sion
al lu sion	ex clu sion	col lîs ion
am brò sia	il lu sion	con cis ion
co he sion	ex plo sion	de ris ion
col lu sion	e va sion	de cis ion

An other fact serves strongly to show the nature of bees. They can bear only one queen in a hive. Whenever it happens that two or more are found, a battle ensues, and lasts till all the queens but one are killed, or driven away. In such contests for power, many bees some times lose their lives, and their dead bodies are thrown out by the victors, and seen scattered around their house.

The contention between a swarm in one hive, or the people of the same country, to determine who shall rule, is called a civil war, or a war of citizens with each other. It is often more cruel and destructive than any other kind of strife. The rival queens, commonly do not fight; but make others fight for them, till the opposite party is entirely subdued.

People of learning and skill have contrived many ways to examine the smallest insects. One of these schemes was, to invent an optic glass, called a microscope. It makes the least things, when seen through it, look much larger than they are.

di vīs ion	pro vīs ion	in de cīs ion
in cis ion	re cis ion	su per vis ion
pre cis ion	cir cum cis ion	vis ion a ry

Through such a glass as this, a flea appears, in size, like a grasshopper. With a microscope, we could view the movements of the bees at their work ; could see one come home loaded, and feed an other, we could watch the motions of their eyes ; and count the little claws at the end of their toes.

Many rules which the bees seem to follow, ingenious people take great pains to learn. If they want to swarm, it is between the hours of ten and three ; not early in the morning, nor late in the afternoon ; and, as a matter of course, they always choose to turn out in good weather.

It is a singular fact, that, if these animals are out in the fields, thunder will always bring them home ; and, whether it thunders or not, they appear to know when it is going to rain, and hasten back to their hives. Any loud noise will drive them to their shelter, or cause them to settle.

It is on this account, that people, in general, when their bees are swarming, blow the dinner horn ; jingle bells ; and ring all the frying pans they can find ; sometimes, in addition to all this noise, they throw sand among them to make them believe it rains.

When the bees have removed to a new hive, they work with uncommon diligence, to get their dwelling in order and lay up a store to live on, in bad weather. If it should be very rainy, for several days after they move, they are in danger of starving ; because they have nothing then laid up to eat. At such a time, it is proper to have them fed with honey or sugar.

Bees remain torpid, or inactive, during the cold weather, in the same manner as other insects, in general, which draw their food from plants and leaves. At such times, they lie close to each other, to keep

TABLE XXIII.

C and *g* are hard when they end a word, or syllable, so that the voice rests upon them ; but when, in the middle of a word, they are followed by *e* or *i*, they necessarily become soft, and, commonly, are sounded in such close connexion with the preceding and following vowel, that it is difficult to determine to which syllable they most properly belong. 'This gliding sound, as it may be called, always shortens the preceding vowel.

The subjoined list of words will be sufficient to illustrate this rule.

The double accent'' placed after a vowel, shows that *c* or *g* soft in the next syllable is united in sound to the preceding vowel ; thus *fa''cile* is pronounced *fas il* ; *a''gile*, is *aj-il*.

Fă'' cile	vî'' gil	prê'' ci pice
a cid	vi cious	re ci pe
a gile	lô gic	re gi cide
di git	pro cess	re gim en
fra gile	ă'' gi tate	re gis ter
fri gid	de cim al	spe ci fy
ma gic	de cim ate	spe ci men
pa geant	fla gel et	tra ge dy
pi geon	la cer ate	ve ge tate
pla cid	le gi ble	vi cin age
pre cious	ma cer ate	cô gi tate
spe cial	ma gis trate	pro ge ny
ri gid	pa ci fy	ad dî'' tion
ta cit	pa gin al	am bi tion
tra gic	pre ce dent	ca pri cious

warm, and require very little to eat. If there comes a pleasant day in winter, they creep out, and appear to enjoy the sun shine and air ; but do not venture far from their hive.

co mi" tial	av a ri" cious	re li" gious ly
con di tion	ben e fi cial	rus ti ci ty
den ti tion	co a li tion	sim pli ci ty
e di tion	co ef fi cient	so li ci tude
e li cit	com pe ti tion	sa ga ci ty
ig ni tion	dep o si tion	so li cit or
il li cit	er u di tion	sus pi cious ly
ju di cial	ex pe di tious	tra di tion al
ex pli cit	ir re li gious	ve ra ci ty
im a gine	im po si tion	a trô" ci ty
im pli cit	in ju di cious	fe ro ci ty
li ti gious	pol i ti cian	rhi no ce ros
mi li tia	pre ju di cial	ve lo ci ty
mo ni tion	sup po si tion	ab o ri" gin al
mu ni tion	an ti" ci pate	au then ti ci ty
no vi tiate	a da gi o	car til a gin ous
pro di gious	ar mi ger ous	du o de cim o
po si tion	ad di tion al	ec cen tri ci ty
re li gious	au da ci ty	e las ti ci ty
se di tious	am bi tious ly	e lec tri ci ty
so li cit	ca pa ci ty	in suf fi cien cy

Bees, like many other animals, show much cunning in defending themselves against their foes. They have many of these to guard against. Mice sometimes annoy them very much. Spiders often kill them : and wasps or hornets sting them to death.

To keep their enemies out of the hive, they place a number to watch at the entrance. If a snail comes in, after all they can do to prevent him, they sting him to death ; and if they cannot clear him out, they cover him over, perfectly tight, with wax, so that no air can get to him. This prevents any offensive smell which would otherwise take place, by the decay of the body.

tra di tion	di la cer ate	mu cil a gin ous
le" gen da ry	du pli ci ty	mul ti pli ci ty
ma gis tra cy	fu ga ci ty	per spi ca ci ty
ne ces sa ry	fe li ci ty	per ti na ci ty
ve get a ble	mu ni ci pal	sac rile gious ly
ab o li" tion	of fi cious ly	as tro lô" gic al
ac qui si tion	o pa ci ty	my tho lo gic al
ad mo ni tion	par ti ci pate	phi lo lo gic al
ad ven ti tious	pro di gious ly	re ci pro ci ty
ap po si tion	pro fi cien cy	tau" to lo gic al

It is not the practice, in English, to end a syllable with *q*; but this letter, in many instances, receives the preceding vowel gliding into it in very close connexion, in the same manner as *soft c*, or *g*. The following are examples;

L ⁱ " quid	li" qui fy	in i" qui ty
li quor	ê" qui ta ble	ob li qui ty
e" qui ty	an ti" qui ty	u bi qui ty
li qui date	in i qui tous	li" qui da tion

TABLE XXIV.

The common sound of *ch*, in English, is like *tch*, as in *church*. Before *l* or *r*, *ch* is necessarily hard, as in *chlorosis*, *Christian*: *cch* is always hard as in *saccharine*, *bacchanal*. In the following words, derived chiefly from the Greek language, *c*, at the end of a syllable, or before a vowel, has the sound of *k*.

Schème	môn arch	chor is ter
chyle	stôm ach	och i my
châsm	schôon er	or ches tra
chôrd	pà tri arch	a nâch ro nism
cônch	eu cha rist	cha lyb e ate
loch	âl chy mist	chir ur gic al
schôol	an ar chy	syn ec do che

chà os	ân cho ret	pyr rhich i us
cho ral	cat e chism	pa rò chi al
cho rus	char ac ter	an ar chi al
e poch	brach i al	mon arch i al
te trarch	lach ry mal	mel an chol y
tro chee	mach i nate	chi rog ra phy
ân chor	mich ael mas	the om a chy
chym ist*	pen ta teuch	cat e chù men
dîs tich	sac char ine	py ro têch nic
ech o	tech ni cal	hi er ar chy
mas tich	chym ic al	pa tri ârch al
pas chal	cha mêt ion	châl ce do ny
sched ule	chi me ra	me chan i" cian
schir rous	ca chêx y	cat e chêt ic al
chôl er	me chan ic	ich thy ôl o gy
schol ar	cha ot ic	char acteristic

The following words, derived from the French, have *ch* like *sh* :

Chaise	chi câne	chev a lier
cham àde	deb au chée	chan de lier
cham paign	cap u chin	chi câne ry

The following words have the *i* of the accented syllable sounded like *e long*, being pronounced in English nearly the same as in French :

Pique	ma chine	bom ba sin
shire	ma rine	mag a zine
an tique	po lice	quar an tine
fa tigue	va lice	ma chine ry
in trigue	cap u chin	ma chin ist

*Webster has *chimist*.

TABLE XXV.

Sounds of the letter g.

General Rule. Double *g* is hard before all the vowels. Single *g* is hard before *a*, *o*, and *u*; and soft, like *j*, before *e*, *i*, and *y*.

Exceptions. Double *g* is soft in *aggrate* and *suggest*, with their compounds and derivatives; and single *g* is hard before *e*, *i*, and *y*, in the following words, derived from Saxon roots.

Gear	girl	giz zard
geese	be g ^h n	ea ger
g ^h eck	be get	gew gaw
get	be girt	mea ger
gills	for get	ti ger
g ^h g	for give	au ger
gift	mis give	t ^h ar get
give	g ^h b bous	par get
gild	gid dy	ea ger ness
gilt	gig gle	mea ger ly
g ^h mp	g ^h ld ing	g ^h b ber ish
gird*	gim let	gid di ness
girt	geld ing	to g ^h th er
girth	gir dle	al to geth er

G after *n*, at the end of a syllable, has a peculiar sound, resembling the French *nasal n*, and differing from both its hard and soft sounds. This sound, in the primitive word is commonly retained in the derivative; as,

Cl ^h ng	cl ^h ng ing	h ^h ng	h ^h ng ing
sing	sing er	wrong	wrong ing
string	string y	t ^h ngue	t ^h ngue less

Single *g* in the following words, has a double sound; the first nasal, the second hard :

An gle	j ^h n gle	l ^h n ger	str ^h ng est
d ^h n gle	min gle	con ger	m ^h n ger

man gle	sin gle	con gress	mon grel
span gle	shin gle	long er	young er
stran gle	tin gle	long est	young est
tan gle	fin ger	strong er	hun ger

G is silent before *n* in the same syllable. In this situation, it tends to lengthen any vowel immediately preceding, except *e* and *a*. Before *n*, at the beginning of a word, *g* is always silent.

Gnât	ma lign	ar raïgn
gnash	deïgn	cam païgn
sïgn	fèïgn	pôïgn ant
ên sign	reïgn	gno mon
as sïgn	gnâw	gno môn ics
con sign	gnârl	phlêgm
de sign	im pûgn	im pregn
be nign	op pûgn	ap o thegm
con dign	pro pûgn	di a phragm

With the addition of *er*, *est*, *ly*, *ing*, *ment*, *ness*, *able*, and *cy*, the primitive pronunciation is preserved: as in,

Sign er	con sign ment	im pûgn er
as sign ing	con dign ness	pôïgn an cy
be nign est	con dign ly	ên sign cy
ma lign ly	ar raïgn ing	as sign a ble

In other words derived from the foregoing primitives, the *g* and *n* are divided, and take their usual sounds, as in,

Be nïg nant	ma lig ni ty	re cog nï" tion
de sig nate	ma lig nant ly	côg ni zance
ma lig nant	be nig ni ty	re côg ni zance
re pug nant	im pug na ble	phys i ôg no my
sig ni fy	as sig nà tion	côg ni za ble
sig nïf i cant	op pug na tion	
in dig ni ty	im pregnation	

TABLE XXVI.

Sounds of the Letter x.

The common sound of *x* is like *ks*. In the following words, this letter, between two vowels, and where the accent is not upon it, sounds like *gz*. It would simplify the language and probably require no great effort to bring the *x* in these words to its regular sound.

Ex ăct	ex hŏrt	ex an i mate
ex empt	ex ălt	ex as per ate
ex ist	ex ert	ex em pli fy
ex ult	ex ists ence	ex ăm i na tion

TABLE XXVII.

The regular sound of *ea* is like *e long*. In the following words, it has the sound of *short e* as in *men*.

Brěad	hěad	wěalth	trěad
breadth	earn	meant	break fast
breast	learn	realm	breast plate
earl	yearn	search	dead en
pearl	earth	spread	dead ly
breath	dearth	stead	earl dom
cleanse	hearth	swěat	ear ly
dead	health	thread	earn est
death	stealth	threat	earth en

ěarth ly	plěas ant	a brěast
feath er	mea sure	a head
leath er	plea sure	bě head
weath er	trea sure	be spread
learn ing	read y	im pearl
head long	stead fast	in stead
head ake	steal thy	re hearse
heav y	sweat y	re search

heav en	threat en	en dĕav or
jeal ous	trea dle	plĕas ant ry
lead en	wealth y	read i ness
mead ow	weap on	re hĕars al
peas ant	zeal ot	trĕach e ry
pheas ant	zeal ous	treach er ous

In the following, *e* before *a* is silent.

(<i>long a</i>)	heĕrt y	teĕr
brĕak	dis heĕrt en	beĕr er
steak		swear ing
great	(<i>dipthhong ai</i>)	pear tree
	beĕr	for beĕr
(<i>Italian a</i>)	pear	for swear
heĕrt	swear	

eau

This combination of vowels is introduced from the French, and has the sound of *long o*, except in the word *beauty* and its derivatives, in which it sounds like *long u*.

Beau	flam beau	man teau	ma ker
bat teau	ron deau		
bu reau	port man teau		

ei

The common sound of *ei* is like long *e*; as, *seize*, *believe*. They take the sound of long *a* in the following words:

Deign	eight	skein	bey
feign	freight	neigh	dey
reign	weight	weigh	prey
feint	reign ing	eight y	they
rein	neigh bor	hei nous	whey
vein	weight y	in veigh	con vey
veil	eigh teen	pur vey	o bey

Other sounds of <i>ei</i> .		
(<i>long i.</i>)	eye	(<i>diphthong ai.</i>)
height	(<i>short e.</i>)	heir
sleight	heif er	their
<i>eo</i>		
Léop ard	Léop old	fěoff
jeop ard	yeom an	feoff ment
Leon ard	jeop ard y	pěo ple
<i>ie like long e.</i>		
Chief	bier	pierce
brief	pier	field
fief	tièr	shield
lief	frieze	wield
grief	sieze	yield
grieve	mien	niece
thieve	fiend	piece
liege	fierce	priest
siege	tierce	shriek
<i>chièf tain</i>	<i>thièv ish</i>	<i>friènd</i>
<i>griev ous</i>	<i>brief ly</i>	<i>słeve</i>
<i>ieu like long u.</i>		
Lieh	pur lieh	lieh ten ant
a dieh	pur view	in ter view
view	re view	count er view

TABLE XXVIII.

Various irregular sounds of the letter *o*, whether single or combined with other vowels. In several words the *o* is silent.

Bòll	pòst	gross	poult
droll	ghost	bòrne	sòul
knoll	dont*	shorn	source

poll	wont*	sworn	dough
roll	fort	torn	though*
toll	port	worn	through*
troll	sport	forth	broth
scroll	old	growth	cloth
comb	bold	door	moth
bolt	cold	floor	wroth
colt	fold	bourn	born
dolt	gold	mourn	corn
jolt	hold	boult	horn
molt	mold	court	morn
polt	sold	course	scorn
volt	told	mould	thorn
pork	scold	whole	form
dost	loth	four	storm
host	doth	gourd	corse
most	sloth	moult	horse
morse	one*	croup*	doub le
sort	once*	group	doub let
short	monk	soup	troub le
snort	month	rouge	jour nal
tort	none	tour	jour ney
cork	blood	do	flour ish
fork	flood	to	nour ish
cord	front	who	rough ly*
lord	scoûrge	whose	roughness*
north	touch	could	south ern
cost	young	should	touch y
lost	chough*	would	young ster
tost	rough*	wolf	mon day
frost	tough*	bough	moth er
froth	slough*	plough	bou sy

broad	döve	slough	bo som
groat	glove	drought	do ing
cough*	love	böł ster	mov ing
trough*	shove	hol ster	dough ty
ought	wont	dough y	al though
bought	word	whol ly	dis course
brought	worm	coul ter	re course
fought	work	four teen	re source
nought	worth	poul tice	ad joŭrn
sought	worse	poul try	so joŭrn
thought	wort	shoul der	a mōur
wrought	son	coŭn try	car touch
bōmb	ton	cour ant	sur tout
clomb	won	cour age	un couth
rhomb	tōmb	coup le	e nough
come	move	coup let	wōm an
some	prove	cous in	wom en*

Remarks. * The words *dont* and *wont*, are shortened from *do not* and *will not* : they are frequently used in common conversation, and somewhat often in familiar dialogues, in books, or in theatrical works of a common order; but never in grave, or dignified compositions.

The words, *cough* and *trough*, have *ou*, like *broad a*, or *au*, pronounced, *cauf*, and *trauf*, having *gh* sounded like *f*.

One and *once*, are pronounced *wun* and *wunce*.

The words, *chough* *rough*, *tough*, *slough*, are pronounced *chuf*, *ruf*, *tuf*, *sluf*.

* *Croup*, *group*, and *soup* are French, *croop*, &c. as in Table VI. would be English.

Rough ly and *rough ness*, are pronounced *ruf ly*, *ruf-ness*.

Enough in pronounced *enuf*.

Wom en is pronounced *wim men*. See the Introduction page 8th.

TABLE XXIX.

Words in which *k* is silent at the beginning of words.

Knàve	knight	knáp	knît
knéad	knoll	knar	knôb
knee	know	kneer	knock
kneel	knâb	knurl	knot
knife	knack	knell	

knàve ry	knight ly	knôb bed
knav ish	know ing	knob by
knee deep	knît ter	knock er
knee pan	knuc kle	knot ed
knight hood	knuc kled	knowl edge

knéad ing trough*

knight ẻr rant

knight ẻr rant ry

knît ting nee dle

* Pronounced, *need ing trauf*.

TABLE XXX.

th

These two letters, united, have two peculiar sounds. Neither is produced by the direct combination of their separate sounds. The first, or *sharp th* may be considered regular, as in *think, cloth*. No part of our language presents more contradictions, or is so difficult for foreigners in general to surmount, as the use of these two letters.

The following list comprehends the primitive words in which the *flat th* is found.

<i>Thè</i>	<i>thòse</i>	<i>thũs</i>	<i>them</i>
<i>thee</i>	<i>thy</i>	<i>thou</i>	<i>thẻn</i>
<i>these</i>	<i>thẻn</i>	<i>thẻugh</i>	<i>thence</i>
<i>thẻne</i>	<i>that</i>	<i>their</i>	<i>this</i>

there	rath er	weath er	bröth er
wi th	breth ren	hi th er	moth er
clóth ier	feath er	thi th er	oth er
ei ther	leath er	with er	smoth er
hea then	prith ee	whi th er	wor thy
nei ther	pôth er	neth er	an ôth er
fâth om	fâ ther	weth er	to gêth er
gath er	far ther	wheth er	al to geth er

A few words, which have the sharp *th* in the singular, have the flat sound in the plural.

oath	oaths	booth	booths
path	paths	mouth	mouths
lath	laths	wreath	wreaths
moth	moths	sheath	sheaths
cloth	cloths	swâth	swaths

Though general principles have not been laid down, and the practice has been very irregular, as appears from inspecting and comparing the best English Dictionaries, yet the rule may be deduced, with sufficient clearness, that *nouns* and *adjectives* ending in *th* should preserve the *sharp sound*, and the verbs take the *flat sound*, with a *final e*; as

Nouns and Adj.	Verbs.	Nouns and Adj.	Verbs.
Shêath	shêathe	bâth	bâthe
wreath	wreathe	têeth	teethe
loath	loathe	sôoth	sôothe

Nouns and Adj.	Verbs.	Nouns and Adj.	Verbs.
brêath	brêathe	clôth	clôthe
scâth	scâthe	swath	swathe
		mouth	mouthe

The following words will farther show that *th*, at the end of a word, is *sharp*; and with a *final e*, is uniformly *flat* with the single exception of the word *withe*.

Bòth	blithe	trùth	writhe
doth	hithe	heath	seethe
sloth	sithe	dèath	in wréathe
wrath	tithe	youth	un sheathe
		be neath	be queathe

As in *th*, so in the letter *s* there is the same general tendency to the sharp sound in the noun and adjective, and the flat sound of *z* in the verb; as in

Nouns and Adj.	Verbs.	Nouns and Adj.	Verbs.
Clòse	close	dis ùse	dis ùse
cruise	cruise	ex cuse	ex cuse
house	house	mis use	mis use
browse	browse	prêm ise	pre mise
mouse	mouse	ref use	re fuse
rise	rise	lòose	lòse

Nouns and Adj.	Verbs.	Nouns and Adj.	Verbs.
grease	grease	gòose	chòose
use	use	lèase	tèase
souse	souse	grouse	drowse
a bùse	a bùse		
dif fuse	dif fuse		

A few words are differently spelled; as

Noun.	Verb.	Noun.	Verb.
Ad vice	ad vise	prâc tice	ap pèase
de vice	de vise	price	prize

So irregular, however, is the use of the *letter s* in English, that it is impossible to deduce any rule respecting it which can have a general application.

TABLE XXXI.

Q, in English, is always followed by *u*. It has precisely the sound of *k*; and the *u*, when sounded, has the same power as *w*. The word *liquid* is sounded the same way as if written *lik-wid*, and *tran-quiet*, like *trank-will*.

Quake	quill	squall	côn quest
quail	quench	quart	quad rant
queen	quest	squash	squan der
quire	quick	è qual	ac quire
quite	quell	fre quent	re quite
squeak	quilt	qui et	ả" que duct
squeal	quince	trân quil	el o quence
squeeze	quib	quiv er	e" qui ty
quack	quint	quar ter	re" qui site

U, has the same sound as *w*, after *g* or *s*; as in

Lân guage	lân guid	dis suà ding
an guish	lin guist	per sua sive
lan guish	as suàge	lân guish ing
san guine	per suade	dis tîn guish

TABLE XXXII.

Christian Names of Men.

Charles	Ralph	Da vid	Lu ther
George	Seth	Do rus	Lu cas
Giles	Aa ron	De cius	Mi chael
Hugh	A bel	E noch	Mi lo
Job	A mos	E phraim	Mo ses
John	A sa	E nos	Me don
James	A saph	Jo tham	My ron
Jude	Bry an	Jo el	Na than
Luke	Cre thon	Le vi	No ah
Mark	Ca leb	Lew is	Ow en
Miles	Ce sar	La ban	O bed
Paul	Cy rus	Lu cius	O din
Flo rus	Ash er	Mau rice	Thad de us

Fe lix	Ber nard	Wal ter	Zeb u lon
Hi ram	Cal vin	War ren	Mor de cai
He man	Con rad	Ar thur	Bar na bas
I ra	Clem ent	Ar val	Da ri us
Ja cob	Dud ley	Mar tin	E li sha
Ja red	Dan iel	Mar cus	Jo si ah
Jo seph	Den nis	Har vey	Leb be us
Jo ab	Ed gar	Har mon	Mat thi as
Jo nas	Ed mund	Row lan	Pa le mon
Pe ter	Ed ward	A bra hām	Syl va nus
Phil ip	Ed win	A sa hel	To bi as
Pat rick	Eg bert	Flo ri o	U ri ah
Pe leg	Ez ra	Ju ni us	Zac che us
Pe réz	Jus tin	The o dore	E ras tus
Pho cion	Jes se	A dri an	Lo ren zo
Phi lo	Jus tus	Al phe us	Ly san der
Reu ben	Leon ard	Ab sa lom	Me lanc ton
Ru el	Lev in	An tho ny	Na than iel
Ru lef	Mat thew	Am a sa	Phi lan der
Rich ard	El lis	Ben ja min	Syl ves ter
Ros well	Eg bert	Ben e dict	E ben e zer
Rob ert	Fes tus	Chris to pher	Hez e ki ah
Ru fus	Fran cis	Cyp ri an	Jed e di ah
Si las	Frank lin	El na than	Jer e mi ah
Si mon	Gar rit	El i hu	A si el
Se lan	Gil bert	El ka nah	A lon zo
Ste phen	God frey	Fred er ic	Au gus tus
Shu bal	Gur don	Ich a bod	Au gus tine
So lon	Ger shom	Josh u a	Ar chi bald
Ti tus	Hor ace	Jon a than	A bi jah
The ron	Hen ry	Lem u el	A dol phus
Tu nis	Hum phrey	Nich o las	A pol los
Ze rah	Is rael	Ol i ver	O ba di ah
Ab ner	Jas per	Phin e as	Zech a ri ah
Ad am	Sal mon	Phil e mon	Al ex an der
Al bert	Thom as	Rod er ic	Cor ne li us
Al fred	Ter ence	Sam u el	E ze ki el
Al len	Vin cent	Sim e on	E liph a let
Al van	Will iam	Sol o mon	The oph il us
An drew	Aus tin	Tim o thy	Ar te man
Am brose	Lau rence		

Christian Names of Women.

Ann	Ag nes	Sal ly	Cor ne lia
Jane	An na	Ab i gail	Di a na
Ruth	Ab by	Car o line	E li za
A my	Al ice	Cath a rine	Eu do cia
Chlo e	An nis	Cyn thi a	I re ne
Ce lia	Ach sah	Deb o rah	Je mi ma
De lia	Bridg et	Dor o thy	Je ru sha
Di nah	Bet sey	El e nor	Ke zi ah
De cia	Char lotte	Em i ly	Lu cre tia
Eu nice	Daph ne	Flav i a	Ma ri a
Flo ra	Em ma	Har ri et	O phe lia
Ju lia	Esth er	Liv i a	Pa me la
Ju dith	El len	Mar ga ret	Pan the a
Le ah	El sey	Mag da len	Pau li na
Lo is	Ed na	Mir i am	Rox a na
Lu cy	Fan ny	Or thi a	So phi a
Ma bel	Fran ces	Ros a mond	The re sa
Ma ry	Han nah	Syl vi a	Ur su la
Phe be	Hel en	Tul li a	Clem en ti na
Por cia	Hes ter	E liz a beth	Ju li an a
Ra chel	Hul dah	Pe nel o pe	The o do ra
Rho da	Jen net	Dor cas	Mar tha
Sa rah	Kit ty	Lau ra	Mar cia
Su san	Lyd ia	Al mi ra	A man da
Fa bi a	Nan cy	A de lia	At til i a
Eu phe mi a	Ol ive	A me lia	Be lin da
La vin i a	Pat ty	A se nath	Ce cil ia
Oc ta vi a	Peg gy	Chris ti na	Ca mil la
Va le ri a	Phyl lis	Cor de lia	Cle men tia
Co rin na	Le ti' tia	Pris cil la	An gel i ca
E lec tra	Ma til da	Re bec ca	An gel i na
E mil la	Me lis sa	Su san nah	Hen ri et ta
Jo an na	Mi ner va	Te ren tia	Mar ga ret ta
Lu cin da			

The names and order of all the Books of the Old and New Testaments.

Gen e sis	Deut e ron o my	I. Sam u el
Ex o dus	Josh u a	II. Sam u el
Le vit i cus	Judg es	I. Kings
Num bers	Ruth	II. Kings

I. Chron i cles	The S. of Solo mon	O ba di ah
II. Chron i cles	I sai ah	Jo nah
Ez ra	Jer e mi ah	Mi cah
Ne he mi ah	La ment a tions	Na hum
Es ther	E ze ki el	Ha bak kuk
Job	Dan iel	Zeph a ni ah
Psalms	Ho se a	Hag ga i
Prov erbs	Jo el	Zech a ri ah
Ec cle si as tes	A mos	Mal a chi

The Books of the New Testament.

Mat thew	E phe sians	To the He brews
Mark	Phil ip pi ans	The Ep. of James
Luke	Co loss i ans	I. Pe ter
John	I. Thess a lo ni ans	II. Pe ter
The Acts	II. Thess a lo ni ans	I. John
E pis tle to the	I. Tim o thy	II. John
Romans	II. Tim o thy	III. John
I. Co rinth i ans	Ti tus	Jude
II. Co rinth i ans	Phi le mon	Rev e la tion
Gal a tians		

TABLE XXXIII.

Numerals.

Cardinal Numbers.	Ordinal Numbers.	Numeral Letters.
1 one	first	I
2 two	second	II
3 three	third	III
4 four	fourth	IV
5 five	fifth	V
6 six	sixth	VI
7 seven	seventh	VII
8 eight	eighth	VIII
9 nine	ninth	IX
10 ten	tenth	X
11 eleven	eleventh	XI
12 twelve	twelfth	XII
13 thirteen	thirteenth	XIII
14 fourteen	fourteenth	XIV
15 fifteen	fifteenth	XV
16 sixteen	sixteenth	XVI

17	seventeen	seventeenth	XVII
18	eighteen	eighteenth	XVIII
19	nineteen	nineteenth	XIX
20	twenty	twentieth	XX
21	twenty-one	twenty-first	XXI
22	twenty-two	twenty-second	XXII
23	twenty-three	twenty-third	XXIII
24	twenty-four	twenty-fourth	XXIV
25	twenty-five	twenty-fifth	XXV
26	twenty-six	twenty-sixth	XXVI
27	twenty-seven	twenty-seventh	XXVII
28	twenty-eight	twenty-eighth	XXVIII
29	twenty-nine	twenty-ninth	XXIX
30	thirty	thirtieth	XXX
31	thirty-one	thirty-first	XXXI
32	thirty-two	thirty-second	XXXII
40	forty	fortieth	XL
50	fifty	fiftieth	L
60	sixty	sixtieth	LX
70	seventy	seventieth	LXX
80	eighty	eightieth	LXXX
90	ninety	ninetieth	XC
100	a hundred	one hundredth	C
200	two hundred	two hundredth	CC
300	three hundred	three hundredth	CCC
400	four hundred	four hundredth	CCCC
500	five hundred	five hundredth	D
600	six hundred	six hundredth	DC
700	seven hundred	seven hundredth	DCC
800	eight hundred	eight hundredth	DCCC
900	nine hundred	nine hundredth	DCCCC
1000	a thousand	one thousandth	M
MDCCCXXX eighteen hundred and thirty.			1830.

TABLE XXXVI.

Abbreviations are much less used than they formerly were. Unless they are such as frequently occur, and are well understood, they produce more inconvenience than benefit. The following comprehends such as good scholars are acquainted with, and are in most general use.

Many others might be added, which relate to particular sciences or trades, but are hardly considered as allowable in general literature

Latin Abbreviations adopted in English.

- A. B. *Artium Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Arts.
- A. D. *Anno Domini*, in the year of our Lord.
- A. M. *Artium Magister*, Master of Arts.
- A. M. *Anno Mundi*, in the year of the World.
- A. M. *Ante Meridiem*, before noon.
- A. U. C. *Ab Urbe Condita* from the foundation of the city.
- P. M. *Post Meridiem*, after noon.
- B. D. *Baccalaureus Divinitatis*, Bachelor of Divinity.
- C. or Cent. *Centum*, a hundred.
- C. or Cap. *Caput*, Chapter.
- C. S. *Custos Sigilli*, Keeper of the Seal.
- d. *dele*, blot out.
- d. *denarius*, a penny.
- do. *ditto*, the same.
- e. g. *exempli gratia*, for example.
- id. *idem*, the same
- i. e. *id est*, that is. [men.]
- I. H. S. *Iesus Hominum Salvator*, Jesus the Saviour of
- Jun. *Junior*, younger.
- L. *Liber*, a book.
- £ *Libra*, pounds.
- LL. D. *Legum Doctor*, Doctor of Laws. Not L. L. D
- L. S. *Locus Sigilli*, the place of the Seal.
- M. B. *Medicinæ Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Physic.
- M. D. *Medicinæ Doctor*, Doctor of Medicine.
- M. S. *Manuscriptum*, Manuscript.
- M. SS. *Manuscripti*, Manuscripts.
- M. S. *Memoriæ Sacrum*, Sacred to the memory.
- N. B. *Nota Bene*, Note well.
- No. *Numero*, in number.
- per cent. *per centum*, by the hundred.
- q. *quadrans*, a farthing.
- q. d. *quasi dicat*, as if he should say.
- q. s. *quantum sufficit*, a sufficient quantity.
- s. *solidus*, a shilling.
- S. T. D. *Sanctæ Theologiæ Doctor*, Doctor of Divinity.

S. T. P. *Sanctæ Theologiæ Professor*, Professor of Divinity.
scilicet, namely.
 ult. *ultimo*, the last.
 v. *vide*, see.
 viz. *videlicet*, to wit.
 &c. *et cætera*, and the rest.

English Abbreviations.

A. Answer.	E. East.
Q. Question.	W. West.
Admr. Administrator.	N. North.
Bart. Baronet.	S. South.
bbl. barrel.	N. W. North West.
hhd. hogshead.	Lieut. Lieutenant.
yd. yard.	Maj. Major.
acct. account.	Mr. Master or Mister.
Co. Company.	Mrs. Mistress.
cts. cents.	M. C. Member of Congress.
Capt. Captain.	M. P. Member of Parliament.
c. h. court house.	Sen. Senator, or Senior.
Col. Colonel.	Rep. Representative.
Comr. Commissioner.	Pres. President.
cwt. a hundred weight.	P. S. Postscript.
D. D. Doctor of Divinity.	P. M. Postmaster.
Dep. Deputy.	P. O. Post-Office.
Dr. Debtor or Doctor.	S. C. Supreme Court.
Ds. Dollars.	C. C. P. Court of Common Pleas.
Esq. Esquire.	St. Saint.
Exr. Executor.	Sec. Secretary.
Eng. English.	St'g. Sterling.
Fr. French.	Tr. Treasurer.
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.	wt. weight.
Gen. General.	Jan. January.
Gov. Governor.	Feb. February.
Hon. Honorable.	Oct. October.
Kt. Knight.	Dec. December.
K. B. Knight Bath.	Gal. Galatians.
Lat. Latitude.	Ex. Exodus.
Lon. Longitude.	Cor. Corinthians.
lbs. pounds.	

Rev. Revelation, or Rever-	B. Book.
end.	p. page.
chap. Chapter.	v. verse.

The American States are thus abbreviated.

Al. Alabama.	Pa. Pennsylvania.
Ct. Connecticut.	R. I. Rhode Island.
Del. Delaware.	S. C. South Carolina.
Ga. Georgia.	Ten. Tennessee.
Ind. Indiana.	Va. Virginia.
Ill. Illinois.	Vt. Vermont.
K. Kentucky.	Ark. T. Arkansas Territory.
Lou. Louisiana.	D. C. District of Columbia.
Me. Maine.	Mich. T. Michigan Territory.
Ms. Massachusetts.	U. S. United States.
Mi. Mississippi.	N. A. North America.
Mo. Missouri.	S. A. South America.
Md. Maryland.	W. I. West Indies.
N. H. New Hampshire.	E. F. East Florida.
N. C. North Carolina.	W. F. West Florida.
N. J. New Jersey.	
N. Y. New York.	
O. Ohio.	

The United States.

<i>Names of States.</i>	<i>Seats of Government.</i>
Maine	Port' land
New Hamp' shire.	Côn' cord
Ver mông'	Mont pel' ier
Mas sa chù' setts	Bôs' ton
Rhode Isl' and	New' port & Prôv' i-
	dence
Con nect' i cut	New Ha ven & Hart'-
	ford
New Yôrk	Al' ba ny
New Jêr' sey	Tren' ton
Penn syl va ni a	Hâr' ris burg

Names of States.

O hĩ' o
 In di a na
 Il li nois'
 Del' a ware
 Ma ry land
 Vir gĩn' i a
 Ken tũc' ky
 Mis sũu ri
 North Car o li na
 Ten nes see'
 South Car o li na
 Geõr' gi a
 Al a ba ma
 Mis sis sĩp' pi
 Lou i si ả na
 Mis sũu ri

Seats of Government.

Co lũm' bi a
 In di an ỏp' o lis
 Van da lia
 Do ver
 An nỏp' o lis
 Rĩch' mond
 Frỏnk' fort
 Jẻf fer son
 Rỏ' leigh
 Nỏsh' ville
 Co lũm' bi a
 Mĩl' ledge ville
 Ca hỏw ba
 Jỏck' son
 New Or' leans
 St. Lou' is

Territories of the United States.

Mich i gỏn*	De troit'
North West	
Mis sũu ri	
West ern	
Ar kan sas	Ar kỏp o lis
Flor i da	Tal la hỏs see
Dis trict of Colum bia	Wỏsh ing ton

* Pronounced Mish i gan.

TABLE XXXV.

Changes of words, by adding letters or syllables.

RULES FOR SPELLING THE PLURAL OF NOUNS.

Words which are used for the names of things, are called nouns.

When the name of only one thing is spoken of, it is said to be in the singular number; when more than one is spoken of, the word is of the plural number.

The singular nouns generally become plural by adding a soft *s* at the end of them, sounded in the same syllable; as,

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Bale	bales	rock	rocks	blank	blanks
gate	gates	mind	minds	shell	shells
hand	hands	task	tasks	flint	flints
lark	larks	husk	husks	pink	pinks

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Sta ble	sta bles	ru ler	ru lers
mas ter	mas ters	gra ter	gra ters
ser vant	ser vants	but ton	but tons

Some nouns will not unite with *s* at the end of them in the same syllable; then the *s* being added, forms an other syllable in the plural; as,

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Lace	La ces	cage	ca ges	ounce	oun ces
change	chang es	case	ca ses	chance	chan ces

When the singular noun, ends either in *ch*, *sh*, *ss*, or *x*, it becomes plural by the addition of *es* which makes another syllable, as

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Torch	torch es	loss	loss es	box	box es
brush	brush es	dish	dish es	six	six es

If the singular noun ends in *y*, with a consonant next before it, the *y* is omitted and *ies* added in place of it, to make the plural; as,

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Fly	flies	cher ry	cher ries	du ty	du ties

But if a vowel is next before the *y*, the word is made plural, by adding *s* only ; as,

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Day	days	key	keys	de lay	de lays

Several nouns ending in *o*, with a consonant joined before it, become plural by the addition of *es* to the singular, as

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Wó	wóes	hè ro	hè roes	po ta to	po ta toes
ech o	ech oes	câr go	câr goes	nè gro	ne groes
	man i fès to		man i fès toes.		

A few others ending in *o*, as above, become plural by adding *s* only, as

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Quar to	quar tos	oc ta vo	oc ta vos
du o de'' ci mo		du o de'' ci mos	

Also, when the singular ends in *io*, *s* only is used in the plural, as before:

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Fol io	fol ios	nun cio	nun cios
ol io	ol ios	bagn io	bagn ios
punc til io		punc til ios	

Nouns which end in *f* or *fe*, omit these letters in the plural, and in place of them, have *ves*, as

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Beef	beeves	stâff	stâves	thief	thieves
calf	calves	shelf	shelves	life	lives
leaf	leaves	loaf	loaves	wolf	wolves

GENDER OF NOUNS.

All words signifying males, are said to be of the masculine gender, those signifying females, are of the feminine gender.

There are three ways of distinguishing males from females.

1st. By different words ; as,

<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
Brother	Sister	Un cle	Aunt	Lord	Lady

2d. By adding *ess*, *ine* or *in*, to the words signifying males ; as,

<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
Heir	heir ess	tu tor	tu tor ess
proph et	proph et ess	li on	li on ess
shep herd	shep herd ess	pà tron	pà tron ess*
dea con	dea con ess	bår on	bår on ess
po et	po et ess		

*Or *pat ron*, *pat ron ess*.

A number of words, the names of males, are changed to the feminine, by a slight alteration, with *ess* at the end ; as,

<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
ac tor	ac tress	traì tor	traì tress
ab bot	ab bess	ti ger	ti gress
seam ster	seam stress	song ster	song stress

A few nouns, of the masculine gender, have *ix* or *ine* affixed in the feminine ; as,

<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
Ad min is tra tor	Ad min is tra trix
ex ec u tor	ex ec u trix
tes ta tor	tes ta trix
he ro	he ro ine

By placing a describing word before a noun which does not define the sex ; thus, a *servant*, a *visiter*, a *friend*, a *sparrow*, a *pigeon*, a *goat*, when mentioned singly, do not define the sex. The gender may then be determined thus :

A man ser vant	A maid ser vant
A male friend	A fe male friend
A cock spar row	A hen spar row
A male pi geon	A fe male pi geon
A he goat	A she goat

Comparison of describing Adjectives.

Adjectives are words used to define or describe things.

Adjectives that describe the properties or conditions of things, do it in different degrees. These degrees are called comparison, and are positive, comparative, or superlative: Thus we say, a *wise* man: *wise* is the adjective, that describes the man in the positive degree; a *wiser* man; *wiser* describes in the comparative degree; the *wisest* man; *wisest* is in the superlative degree.

The positive word, is made comparative by adding *er* to it; the superlative is formed by *est* added to the positive, as,

<i>Pos.</i>	<i>Com.</i>	<i>Sup.</i>
Great	great er	great est
Pure	pu rer	pu rest
Green er	green er	green est
Might y	might i er	might i est
Fee ble	fee bler	fee blest

The comparative and superlative are frequently formed, by prefixing the words *more* and *most* to the positive; as,

<i>Pos.</i>	<i>Com.</i>	<i>Sup.</i>
Plain	more plain	most plain
Care ful	more care ful	most care ful
Du ti ful	more du ti ful	most du ti ful

PERSONS AND TENSES OF VERBS.

Verbs are words used to express action, or the doing of something; as, to *speak*, *write*, *move*, &c.

Persons, who perform the actions are the first, second and third. The persons in the singular number are,

I, the first person; thou, the second; and he, or she, of the third person. In the plural; We, the first; you, the second; and he or she, of the third person.

Tenses, are the times of action, present and past. Thus for the verbs *move* and *live*, we say in the present tense, singular number,

<i>1st. Per.</i>	<i>2d. Per.</i>	<i>3d. Per.</i>
I move	thou movest	he moves, or she moves
I live	thou liv est	he lives, or she lives

In the present tense, plural number, we say,

<i>1st. Per.</i>	<i>2d. Per.</i>	<i>3d. Per.</i>
We move	you move	they move
we live	you live	they live

For the past tense, in the singular, we say,

<i>1st. Per.</i>	<i>2d. Per.</i>	<i>3d. Per.</i>
I moved	thou mov edst	he moved
I lived	thou liv edst	he lived

In the past tense, plural, we say,

We moved	you moved	they moved
We lived	you lived	they lived

PRIMITIVE AND DERIVATIVE WORDS.

Primitive words are such as are not taken, or altered from others ; as *book*, *pen*, *glass*.

Derivative words are formed from primitives by adding letters or syllables, as *book ish*, *pen ned*, *glass es*.

EXAMPLES.

From *blend*, are the derivatives *blend ed* *blend ing*.

From *commend*, are *com mend ed*, *com mend ing*, *com mend er*, *com mend a ble*, *com mend a bly*, *commend a to ry*, *com mend a tion*.

From *write*, *writ ing*, *writ ten*.

From *hard*, comes *har dy*, *hard en*, *hard en ing*, *hard i ly*, *hard i ness*, *hard i hood*.

COMPOUND WORDS.

These are two or more primitive words united ; as,

Pen and *case*, make *pen-case* ; *ink* and *stand*, make the compound word *ink-stand*.

OTHER COMPOUNDS

Can dle, *can dle stick* ; *ax*, *ax han dle* ; *win dow*, *win dow glass* ; *glass*, *glass win dow* ; *pa per*, *pa per bon net* ; *bon net*, *bon net pa per* ; *sky*, *sky co lor* ; *patch*, *patch work*.

CHAPTER IV.

DISTINCTIVE DEFINITIONS.

TABLE XXXVI.

Words of similar sound, but different in signification.

This Table is intended to include only such words as are sounded exactly alike. It is designed as an exercise in defining, as well as in spelling.

Ail, <i>to make unwell</i>	bate, <i>to make less</i>
åle, <i>malt beer</i>	båize, <i>woollen cloth</i>
åir, <i>the atmosphere</i>	bays, <i>garlands</i>
air <i>outward appearance</i>	ball <i>a globe, or a dance</i>
are, <i>plural of is</i>	bawl, <i>to hollow loudly</i>
heir, <i>an inheritor</i>	båre, <i>naked</i>
allegåtion, <i>thing alleged</i>	bear, <i>to support</i>
alligation, <i>tying together</i>	bear, <i>a shaggy quadruped</i>
åll, <i>the whole</i>	båse, <i>low and vile</i>
awl, <i>a pointed tool</i>	bass, <i>a part of music</i>
åltar, <i>place for sacrifice</i>	bay, <i>a small sea</i>
alter, <i>to change</i>	bey, <i>a Turkish governor</i>
ånt, <i>an insect</i>	bè, <i>to exist</i>
aunt, <i>a parent's sister</i>	bee, <i>the honey maker</i>
årc, <i>part of a circle</i>	bèach, <i>a sandy shore</i>
ark, <i>a floating vessel</i>	beech, <i>a well known tree</i>
ascènt, <i>a rising</i>	bèat, <i>to strike often</i>
assent, <i>compliance</i>	beet, <i>a garden root</i>
åspèrate, <i>to make rough</i>	beau, <i>a man of dress</i>
aspirate, <i>to pronounce with</i>	bòw, <i>a curve</i>
<i>full breath</i>	bèer, <i>a kind of drink</i>
åuger, <i>tool to bore holes</i>	bier, <i>carriage for the dead</i>
augur, <i>a fortune teller</i>	bèll, <i>a sounding vessel</i>
åught, <i>any thing</i>	belle, <i>a gay lady</i>
ought, <i>to be bound by duty</i>	bèrry, <i>a small fruit</i>
båil, <i>personal security</i>	bury, <i>to cover up</i>
bale, <i>a bundle of goods</i>	bèttèr, <i>more good</i>
båit, <i>alluring food</i>	bettor, <i>one that makes bets</i>

bîn, a large open box
 been, past time of be
 blew, did blow
 blûe, azure color
 boar, a swine
 bore, to make holes
 bôle, an earthy substance
 boll, round stem of plants
 bowl, a vessel, or rolling ball
 bolt, a kind of lock
 boult, a seive for flour
 borne, suffered
 bourn, a boundary
 bough, a branch
 bow, to incline the head
 börough, privileged town
 burrow, den dug by beasts
 brêach, broken place
 breech, butt of a gun
 brêad, article of food
 bred, did breed
 broäch, to open
 brooch, an ornament
 brùit, a spreading report
 brute, a beast
 brâke, a plant
 break, to divide by force
 bût, except
 butt, a large cask
 butt, end or aim
 by, near
 buy, to purchase
 cälendar, an almanac
 calender, a rolling press
 cåster, one who casts
 castor, a product of beavers
 cånväs, coarse cloth
 canvass, to examine
 capital, principal, chief
 capitol, a large hall where
 congress meet

cession, a yielding
 session, act of sitting
 Sion, a mountain in Asia
 cion, a twig, or sprout
 cåll, to invoke, or name
 caul, an enclosing net
 cåuf, a rack for fish
 cough, effort of the lungs
 cåsk, a wooden vessel
 casque, a helmet
 cånnon, a large gun
 canon, a church law
 cêdar, a kind of tree
 cedar, one who yields
 cêde, to relinquish
 seed, reproducing product
 cêllar, room under ground
 seller, a vender
 cêiling, the inner roof
 sealing, placing the seal
 cêll, a small room
 sell, to bargain away
 cênsér, a pot for incense
 censor, a moral guardian
 cênt, a copper coin,
 scent, object of smell
 sent, caused to go
 clåuse, part of a chapter
 claws, digitated feet of ani-
 mals
 cêre, to coat with wax
 sear, to scorch
 seer, a prophet
 chôler, anger
 collar, a neck band
 cite, to summon
 sight, sense of seeing
 site, local situation
 climb, to clamber up
 clime, a region of country

chòrd, <i>to attune music strings</i>	due, <i>owed</i>
chord, <i>span of an arch</i>	die, <i>a stamp for coin</i>
cord, <i>a rope, or 128 feet of wood</i>	die, <i>to lose life</i>
còarse, <i>gross or rude</i>	dye, <i>to color with liquids</i>
course, <i>way pursued</i>	dìre, <i>dreadful</i>
còmplement, <i>the completing part</i>	dyer, <i>a colorer</i>
compliment, <i>token of politeness</i>	dòe, <i>a female deer</i>
còre, <i>the heart or center</i>	dough, <i>bread, or paste not baked</i>
corps, <i>a body</i>	dòne, <i>finished</i>
council, <i>deliberative assembly</i>	dun, <i>yellowish color</i>
council, <i>advice</i>	dun, <i>an importunate claim</i>
còusin, <i>a relative</i>	dràm, <i>a toper's drink</i>
cozen, <i>to deceive</i>	drachm, <i>a coin, or weight</i>
crèak, <i>to make a harsh noise</i>	elision, <i>a cutting off</i>
creek, <i>a stream or cove</i>	elysian, <i>very delightful</i>
crewel, <i>yarn for sewing</i>	èar, <i>organ of hearing</i>
crùel, <i>inhuman</i>	ere, <i>before</i>
cùrrant, <i>a garden berry</i>	ewe, <i>a female sheep</i>
current, <i>now passing</i>	yew, <i>a kind of tree</i>
cygnet, <i>a young swan</i>	you, <i>plural of thou</i>
signet, <i>a royal seal</i>	ewer, <i>a wash basin</i>
cymbal, <i>a musical instrument</i>	your, <i>belonging to you</i>
symbol, <i>a comprehensive type</i>	eye, <i>organ to see with</i>
còlor, <i>to paint</i>	I, <i>myself</i>
culler, <i>a chooser</i>	fàin, <i>willingly</i>
dàm, <i>to stop water, or mother of beasts</i>	fane, <i>a consecrated temple</i>
damn, <i>to condemn</i>	feign, <i>to pretend falsely</i>
dày, <i>the light</i>	fèase, <i>to untwist and pick</i>
dey, <i>a cheftain in Barbary</i>	fees, <i>payment for benefits</i>
dèar, <i>precious, or costly</i>	fàint, <i>weak</i>
deer, <i>a nimble quadruped</i>	feint, <i>a deceitful act</i>
dew, <i>moist air falling at evening</i>	fàir, <i>of good appearance</i>
	fair, <i>meeting for trade</i>
	fare, <i>personal treatment, or price of passage</i>
	fèat, <i>an exploit</i>
	feet, <i>the lower extremities</i>
	fete, <i>a festival</i>
	fèlløe, <i>rim of a wheel</i>
	fellow, <i>a companion</i>

filter, to strain liquid
 philter, a love charm
 flée, to run from danger
 flea, an insect
 flew, did fly
 flûe, outlet for smoke
 flòat, to swim at random
 flote, a kind of indigo
 flour, farina of wheat
 flower, a blossom
 fòre, first in order
 four, twice two
 fòrth, abroad
 fourth, next to third
 foul, impure
 fowl, a feathered animal
 fréeze, to congeal with cold
 frieze, a kind of cloth
 gàge, a pledge
 gauge, to take dimensions
 gàit, manner of walking
 gate, place to pass through
 gèst, striking achievement
 jest any thing ludicrous
 'gild, to brighten with gold
 guild, a corporation
 gòre, blood congealed
 goar, a narrow strip
 goer, one who goes
 gràte, a rack
 great, bulky, or eminent
 gràter, a coarse rasp
 greater, more large
 gròan, voice of mourning
 grown, enlarged or become
 guise, external appearance
 guys, prongs to lift with
 knag, a knot in wood
 nag, a sprightly horse
 hàle, healthy
 hail, term of salutation

hail, drops of rain frozen
 hàll, a public room
 haul, to draw by force
 häir, fibrous growth from
 the skin
 häre, a nimble quadruped
 hèar, to perceive sounds
 here, in this place
 hárt, a male deer
 heart, a vital part
 hew, to chop
 hue, color
 hèal, to cure
 heel, back of the foot
 hie, to go in haste
 high, elevated
 hire, to engage for pay
 higher, more lofty
 height, elevation
 hight, named
 him, objective of he
 hymn, a song of praise
 hòard, treasure secured
 horde, a wandering clan
 hòle, an opening through
 any thing, a hollow place
 whole, all, every part to-
 gether
 hòly, sacred, godly
 wholly, in every part
 hour, sixty minutes
 our, related to us
 ile, passage in a church
 isle, an island
 in, not out
 inn, a public lodging place
 indict, to prosecute by grand
 jury
 indite, to compose a writing
 jàm, preserved fruits
 jamb, a side post

kill, to deprive of life	lò, look
kiln, a large oven	low, abject
knâp, furry covering	lòan, thing lent
nap, a short sleep	lone, solitary
knâve, a mean rogue	lore, wise instruction
nave, centre of a wheel	lower, more low
knead, to work dough	lòck, a fastening
need, want	loch, a lake or canal passage
kneel, to bend the knee	mâde, formed
neal, to soften metals	maid, a girl
knew, did know	mâin, chief part
new, not old	mane, hair of horses' necks
knight, title	mail, armor, or a postman's
night, darkness	sack
knôll, a little hill	male, masculine
noll, the head	mâize, Indian corn
knot, a tie, or bunch	maze, a labyrinth
not, by no means	mârshal, to put in order
knòw, to understand	martial, warlike
no, not any, or not so	mânnér, mode of action
lâc, a tree and gum	manor, territory of a lord
lack, to be deficient	mîte, a small insect
lâde, to load	might, power
laid, did lay	mèad, a sort of drink
lâin, perfect tense of lie	meed, a recompense
lane, a narrow street	mèan, vile or humble
lea, an enclosed field	mien, look and manner
lee, opposite the wind	mèat, food
lêad, a metal	meet, to come together
led, did lead	mete, to measure
lêak, to flow through chinks	mewl, to cry as a child
leek, a plant	mûle, a beast of burden
lêave, to depart from	mews, cages or nets
lieve, willingly	mûse, to meditate
lessen, to make less	miner, a worker in mines
lèsson, a piece of instruc- tion	minor, less, or one underage
liar, a teller of falsehoods	mòan, to grieve aloud
lyre, a musical instrument	mown, cut down
limb, a branch	mòat, a ditch for defence
limn, to delineate	mote, a particle of matter
	mòre, a greater quantity

mower, one who cuts with a sithe	plâin, level, or clear
mêddler, a busybody	plane, a carpenter's tool
medlar, a kind of fruit	plêas, pleadings in court
mêtal, a heavy mineral	please, to gratify
mettle, spirit, briskness	plûm, a fruit
nây, no	plumb, a lead and line
neigh, the noise of a horse	pôle, a long stick
nêt, a woven snare	poll, the head
nett, remaining entire	prây, to supplicate
ôar, a paddle	prey, to commit depredation
ore, crude metal	prâctice, customary use
o'er, contraction of over	practise, to exercise
one, single number	pore, to search with care
wôn, did win	pore, a spiracle of the skin
ôoze, filtering slime	pour, to flow rapidly
ouse, tanning liquor	prîncipal, chief, or head
pâil, a wooden vessel	prînciple, original cause
pale, void of colour	prôfit, effective advantage
pale, an enclosure	prophet, a foreteller
pain, distress	pânel, a square in joinery
pane, a square of glass	pannel, a jury roll
pâir, a match of two	râin, drops falling from the clouds
pare, to trim by cutting	rein, part of a bridle
pear, a fruit	reîgn, dominion
pâlâte, organ of taste	râiser, he who raiseth
palette, a painter's board	razor, tool to shave with
pallet, a little bed	râp, a quick blow
pâuse, a stop	wrap, to roll together
paws, digitated feet of beasts	read, to peruse
pêace, quietness	reed, a plant or stem
piece, a distinct part	rêad, did read
pêak, the pinnacle	red, a color
pique, to sting to resentment	reek, to emit vapour
peal, repeated loud sounds	wreak, to revenge
peel the rind	rêst, quiet repose
pêer, a nobleman	wrest, to extort by force
pier, a double pillar	rhyme, likeness of sound
plâce, particular situation	rîme, chrystalized frost
plaice, a species of fish	rîce, a kind of grain
	rise, the act of rising

ring, a circle or metal hoop	sénior, older
ring, to sound as bells	seignior, a lord
wring, to twist with force	seam, the joining edges
rèar, to raise up	seem, to appear
rare, slightly cooked	shear, to cut with shears
rigger, one who rigs	shear, to go slily away
rigor, severity	shire, a county
right, correct	shòar, a prop
rite, formal act	shore, the sea coast
write, to express by letters	sign, a token
wright, an artificer	sine, a line in geometry
ròad, the highway	slây, to kill
rode, did ride	sleigh, a sliding carriage
ròut, a disorderly crowd	sley, a weaver's reed
route, way or course	sleight, dexterity
rough, uneven	slight, to neglect
ruff, a neckcloth	sloe, a small black fruit
ròte, words not understood	slow, not swift
wrote, did write	sòar, to rise high
rye, a sort of grain	sore, an ulcer
wry, distorted	sower, one who sows
ròe, a female deer	sò, thus
row, things ranged in line	sow, to scatter seed
ròar, to make a loud noise	sow, or sew, to stitch with
rower, one that rows with	a needle
oars	some, a portion
ràbbet, a joint in mechanics	sum, a total amount
rabbit, a small quadruped	sòle, alone
sàil, a sheet to catch the	sole, bottom of the foot
wind	soul, immortal spirit
sale, a selling	stàke, a fixed post, or pledge
sea, body of water	steak, a slice of meat
see, to perceive	sòn, a male child
seal, sea calf	sun, the orb of day
seal, enclosing stamp	stàir, a rising step
ceil, to line the roof	stare, an earnest look
sàver, one who saves	stile, steps over a fence
savor, taste or odor	style, a steel pen; dial pin;
seen, beheld	title, or peculiar manner.
scene, place of action	steal, to take or effect slily
seine, a fishing net	steel, hardened iron

stráight, <i>direct</i>	tô, <i>as far as</i>
strait, <i>a narrow pass</i>	too, <i>also</i>
sùcker, <i>a sprout</i>	two, <i>twice one</i>
succor, <i>to aid</i>	vàil, <i>a covering</i>
tàcks, <i>turnings, or small</i>	vale, <i>a valley</i>
nails	vàin, <i>empty or futile</i>
tax, <i>a tribute</i>	vane, <i>a weathercock</i>
tàil, <i>the rear end</i>	vein, <i>a blood vessel</i>
tale, <i>a story</i>	vial, <i>a small bottle</i>
thròe, <i>extreme pain</i>	viol, <i>a musical instrument</i>
throw, <i>to fling away</i>	verge, <i>the brink</i>
täre, <i>a noxious weed</i>	virge, <i>a rod of authority</i>
tare, <i>allowance in weight</i>	wàil, <i>to lament aloud</i>
tear, <i>to rend</i>	wale, <i>a ridgy stripe</i>
tëar, <i>drop from the eye</i>	wàist, <i>a part of the body</i>
tier, <i>a long row</i>	waste, <i>decay or needless</i>
teal, <i>a water fowl</i>	expense
teil, <i>the linden tree</i>	wàit, <i>to stay</i>
team, <i>beasts harnessed to</i>	weight, <i>heaviness</i>
draw	wäre, <i>manufactures for sale</i>
teem, <i>to bring forth</i>	wear, <i>to consume with use</i>
tide, <i>ebb and flow of the sea</i>	were, <i>plural of was</i>
tied, <i>fastened by tying</i>	wàive, <i>to relinquish</i>
tòle, <i>to allure by degrees</i>	wave, <i>a swell in water</i>
toll, <i>passage tax</i>	wëak, <i>feeble</i>
toll, <i>to ring a bell</i>	week, <i>seven days</i>
tôn, <i>twenty hundred</i>	wëan, <i>to detach from habit</i>
tun, <i>a large cask</i>	ween, <i>to imagine</i>
threw, <i>did throw</i>	wày, <i>course pursued</i>
throug, <i>entirely penetrated</i>	weigh, <i>to balance</i>
thyme, <i>a medical herb</i>	weather, <i>state of the air</i>
time, <i>measure of duration</i>	wether, <i>a sheep</i>
tòe, <i>finger of the foot</i>	wòod, <i>timber</i>
tow, <i>to draw along</i>	would, <i>past time of will</i>
there, <i>in that place</i>	yè, <i>yourselves</i>
their, <i>relating to them</i>	yea, <i>yes</i>

TABLE XXXVII.

List of words which should be distinguished; but which by ignorant or careless persons, are often confounded in spelling, sound, or meaning.

Allûsion, <i>referring hint</i>	allôwed, <i>admitted</i>
illusion, <i>deceptive appearance</i>	aloud, <i>with much noise</i>
elusion, <i>an artful escape</i>	ârrant, <i>very bad</i>
affêct, <i>to act upon</i>	êrrant, <i>wandering</i>
effect, <i>the result produced</i>	errand, <i>a message</i>
accède, <i>to come to</i>	attendance, <i>personal attention</i>
exceed, <i>to go beyond</i>	attendants, <i>persons in waiting</i>
âccessary, <i>a partaker in crime</i>	adhêrence, <i>steady attachment</i>
accessory, <i>giving aid</i>	adherents, <i>followers or retainers</i>
accêpt, <i>to receive</i>	addition, <i>arithmetical increase</i>
except, <i>to leave out</i>	edition, <i>a giving out</i>
âcre,* <i>160 square rods</i>	âwful, <i>fearfully solemn</i>
achor, <i>a distemper of the skin</i>	ôffal, <i>refuse parts of butchered beasts</i>
âcts, <i>performances</i>	assûrance, <i>secure confidence</i>
ax, <i>a tool to chop with</i>	ensurance, <i>guaranty from risk</i>
ask, <i>to inquire</i>	bâllad, <i>a popular song</i>
âccess, <i>way of approach</i>	ballet, <i>a dance,</i>
excess, <i>more than enough</i>	ballot, <i>a voting ticket</i>
allây, <i>to appease</i>	bacon, <i>pork smoked</i>
âlley, <i>a narrow walk</i>	bêacon, <i>landmark for sailors</i>
allôy, <i>mixture of base metal</i>	bâron, <i>a feudal lord</i>
ally ^l , <i>to bind in policy or friendship</i>	barren, <i>unproductive</i>
antic, <i>wildly frolicksome</i>	bâwdy, <i>obscene</i>
antique, <i>old fashioned</i>	bôdy, <i>corporeal form</i>
assây, <i>a test in law or art</i>	bîle, <i>a sore</i>
êssay, <i>incomplete trial</i>	bôil, <i>to agitate by heat</i>
alms, <i>gift or charity</i>	bôor, <i>an ignorant clown</i>
arms, <i>limbs, weapons</i>	
affûsion, <i>pouring upon</i>	
effusion, <i>pouring out</i>	
* a ker	

bôre, to make holes
 bôrn, come into life
 borne, supported
 brân, husks of ground corn
 brand, a burning stick, or
 mark made by burning
 bridal, relating to marriage
 bridle, headstall and reins
 bust, a sculptured head
 burst, rent asunder
 butteris, tool to pare horses'
 feet
 buttress, a supporting wall
 câtch, to seize hold of
 kêtch, a clumsy ship
 cêlery, a kind of salad
 sâlary, stated hire
 câlc, carbonate of lime
 calk, to stop seams
 cork, a light spongy bark
 captor, one who takes
 capture, a conquest
 câldron, a large kettle
 châldron, thirty six bushels
 cârat, a weight of four
 grains
 câret, mark for something
 wanting
 cârrot, a garden root
 cêntaury, an herb
 century, one hundred years
 sentry, an armed watchman
 cênts, copper coins
 sense, mental perception
 cênsus, statistic estimate
 senses, perceptive faculties
 chôrâl, relating to a choir
 côrâl, a sea mineral
 chrônical, long continued
 chrônicle, a historical rec-
 ord

close, to shut up
 clothes, garments
 cōlonel, military officer
 kernel, a gland or seed
 cōming, approaching
 cūmmin, a medical plant
 concert, unity in action,
 symphony
 consort, a spouse or com-
 panion
 cōnfident, firmly positive
 confidant, a person entrusted
 complâcent, easily pleased
 cōmplaisant, desirous to
 please
 confirmation, establishing of
 a thing
 conformation, sameness in
 appearance
 crêek, an inlet or stream of
 water
 crick, a pain in the neck
 dêsert, a solitary place
 dêssert, last course at meals
 descênt, downward course
 dissent, opposite opinion
 decêase, departure from life
 disease, want of health
 depositary, person holding
 trust
 depository, place of deposit
 dô, to act
 dûe, debt owed
 dôst, second person of do
 dûst, fine dirt
 dollar, a coin
 dôlor, pain
 elêven, ten and one
 leven, ferment to raise bread
 elicit, to force out
 illicit, unlawful

earn, to work for
 ūrn, a narrow necked vessel
 ěminent, distinguished
 ĩmminent, threatening
 emĕrge, to rise out
 immerge, to sink in
 either, one or the other
 ether, pure air of the sky
 exaltation, raising high
 exultation, a great rejoicing
 father, male parent
 farther, more advanced
 fāt, animal grease
 vat, a container for liquids
 feel, to perceive by touch
 fill, to make full
 file, a string or a steel tool
 fōil, a partial advantage
 fir, a tree
 fūr, very fine hair
 fetor, an offensive smell
 feature, lineament or trait
 first, foremost
 fūst, a mouldy smell
 fallow, lying neglected
 fōllow, to go after
 fleet, rapidly passing
 fleet, a collection of ships
 flit, to fly lightly
 fool, an ideot, a dunce
 full, filled up
 gāp, a deficient place
 gāpe, to yawn
 gamble, to play at games for
 money
 gambol, to skip in frolic
 gĕsture, an expressive ac-
 tion
 jester, a buffoon
 grōpe, to feel the way
 grōup, to crowd together

gĕnius, aptitude of mind
 genus, a general class
 grōat, four pence
 grōt, a habitable cavern
 hāllow, to consecrate
 hōllow, an empty place
 hārd, broken refuse of flax
 or hemp
 hĕrds, companies of cattle
 hālberd, a battle ax fixed on
 a pole
 hālibut, a kind of fish
 harsh, rough or austere
 hash, to chop fine
 hōop, a circular band
 whoop, to yell loudly
 home, place of residence
 hūm, a buzzing noise
 huzzā, a shout of joy
 hussar, a cavalry soldier
 hyperbola, an eliptic curve
 hyperbole, an extravagant
 saying
 idle, doing nothing
 idol, an image to worship
 idyl, a short poem
 impōstor, a deceiver
 imposture, fraud
 ingĕnious, inventive and
 skillful
 ingenuous, frank and honest
 incite, to urge on
 insight, deep view
 intĕnse, ardently attentive
 intents, purposes
 knōttiness, fulness of knots
 nāughtiness, badness of dis-
 position
 lāir, a beast's sleeping place
 lāyer, a stratum, bed, or cut-
 ting from a twig

least, *smallest*
 lest, *for fear that*
 lâmpass, *lump in horses'*
 mouths
 lâmpreys, *a kind of eels*
 lineament, *feature of the*
 face
 liniment, *ointment*
 legislator, *a law maker*
 legislature, *assembly that*
 makes laws
 line, *a mark or string*
 lôin, *the back next to the*
 hips
 levêe, *the throng who visit a*
 person in power
 lêvy, *to raise men or money*
 for the public
 lôose, *free from restraint*
 lose, *to suffer loss*
 loam, *clay and sand*
 loom, *a weaving frame*
 lickerish, *dainty*
 licorice, *a sweet root*
 mâre, *the female horse*
 mâyor, *a city magistrate*
 môrse, *the sea horse*
 moss, *a creeping plant*
 moor, *a fen ; or to fasten*
 môre, *greater quantity*
 mêdal, *a curious stamped*
 coin
 meddle, *to interpose offi-*
 ciously
 message, *an errand*
 messuage, *a family dwelling*
 marsh, *a grassy fen*
 mash, *to press together*
 mild, *gentle*
 mile, *1760 yards*
 modal, *relating to fashion*

môdel, *a standard repre-*
 sentation
 muggy, (air) *warm, damp,*
 close
 murky, *dark, cloudy, gloomy*
 news, *recent tidings*
 nôose, *a slip knot*
 nap, *a short sleep*
 nape, *back of the neck*
 ôrdinance, *legal decree*
 ordnance, *artillery*
 ôracle, *supernatural declara-*
 tion
 âuricle, *the external ear*
 pârson, *a parish priest*
 pêrson, *a human being*
 partition, *a dividing wall*
 petition, *a humble request*
 pâstor, *a shepherd*
 pasture, *land where cattle*
 feed
 patience, *calmness in suffer-*
 ing
 patients, *diseased persons*
 peat, *turf to burn*
 pît, *an excavation, an abyss*
 pillar, *a supporting column*
 pillow, *a cushion for the*
 head
 pûrse, *a bag for money*
 pûs, *festered matter*
 pêarl, *a delicate shell or*
 gem
 pûrl, *to flow with gentle mur-*
 mur
 pint, *half a quart*
 ppoint, *the sharp end*
 précède, *to go before*
 proceed, *to advance*
 pistol, *a little gun*
 pistôle, *a gold coin*

phlêgm, watery humour of
the body, or matter raised
in coughing

phleme, instrument to bleed
cattle

rack, a barred grate

wreck, a dashing to pieces

rêam, twenty quires of paper

rîm, a circling border

râdish, a pungent root

reddish, somewhat red

rêasons, arguments

raisins, dried grapes

relic, a valued remain

relict, a widow

rare, scarce or choice

rear, to erect

rheum, an acrid humor

rôom, extent of space

Rôme a city of Italy

rôod, forty perches

rûde, rough, boisterous

rôof, covering of an edi-
fice

rough, uneven

sât, did sit

sôt, a drunkard

scrâwl, to write unskilfully

scroll, a written roll or rec-
ord

sense, perceptive faculty

since, from that time

sêrge, a kind of cloth

sûrge, a billow

slâke, to quench or extin-
guish

slâck, loose, remiss, reluc-
tant

stâlk, to stride solemnly

stock, stem, trunk, fund, or
progeny

stâtuë, a solid image

statute, a specific law

stône, hardened earth

stûn, to make dizzy or
senseless

sigh, to breathe audibly in
sadness

sithe, a tool to mow with

subtile, thin, fine, delicate

subtle, artful, sly, crafty

sûrplice, a priest's robe

surplus, the excess

sûitor, a follower, a suppliant

suture, seam of boues or
wounds

sects, people of different be-
lief

sex, distinction of male and
female

sôrd, surface of the ground

sword, a weapon of war

satire, keen censure

sâtyr, a sylvan god

scall, morbid baldness

scald, to burn with hot liquor

tile, earthen cover for roofs

toil, labour or fatigue

terse, neatly written

tiêrce, a cask

tour, a rambling journey

tôwer, a high castle

tenon, a joint in carpentry

tenant, holder from another

tenor, continued manner

tenure, condition of holding

terrène, earthly

tureen, a covered dish

tâlents, faculties

talons, birds' claws

vâlley, hollow between hills

value, price or worth

vile, *mean, low*
 wile, *an artful stratagem*
 while, *during that time*
 vâult, *a continued arch*
 volt, *a circular tread or leap*
 veal, *flesh of a calf*
 weal, *prosperity, welfare*
 vine, *a creeping plant*
 wine, *juice of grapes*
 undô, *to ruin or annul*
 undue, *not just*
 wale, *to ridge with stripes*
 whale, *the largest sea animal*

wen, *a fleshy swelling*
 when, *at what time*
 whether, *which one*
 whither, *to what place*
 wilds, *desert places*
 wiles, *deceitful tricks*
 with, *by means of*
 withe, *a twig band*
 wrêathe, *to entwine with garlands*
 writhe, *to struggle with pain*
 yârn, *thread for weaving*
 yêarn, *to feel great uneasiness*

TABLE XXXVIII.

Words of the same spelling, but of different sound and meaning, according to their application.

This variation in words is one of the greatest defects in a language. It should be confined within as narrow limits as possible; but the double expressions exhibited in the following list, have become so far sanctioned by custom, as to render it necessary that they should be well understood by good scholars

n. stands for noun, a. adjective, v. verb

Au'gust, n. *the eighth month*
 augùst, a. *dignified*
 âxès, plural of ax
 axès, plural of axis
 bàss, a *part in music*
 bàss, a *kind of fish*
 bòw, n. *an arc or curve*
 bow, v. *to decline the head*
 buffèt, n. *a kind of cupboard*
 búffet, v. *to struggle against*
 cõn'jure, *to practise magic*
 conjûre, *to entreat earnestly*

dêsert, a *wilderness*
 desert, *merit*
 döve, a *bird*,
 dõve, *did dive*
 fõrm, a *bench*
 fõrm, *the shape*
 gállant, a. *brave, high minded*
 gallânt, n. *a lady's attendant*
 gill, *part of a fish*
 gill, *fourth of a pint*

hinder, a. *back or rera*
 hinder, v. *to retard or delay*
 invalid, n. *a disabled person*
 invâlid, a. *of no avail*
 lêad, n. *a metal*
 lêad, v. *to conduct*
 live, v. *to survive*
 live, a. *having life*
 lônger, *one who longs*
 lon'ger, a. *more long*
 lôw, a. *humble*
 lôw, v. *to bellow as a cow*
 lôwer, a. *more low*
 lower, v. *to look threatening*
 minute, n. *sixty seconds*
 minûte, a. *very exact*
 mow, v. *to cut down*
 mow, n. *place to stow hay*
 nôtable, a. *careful, stirring*
 nôtable, a. *worthy of note*
 put, v. *to lay in place*
 put, n. *a clown or game*
 rêad, v. *to peruse*
 rêad, v. *did read*
 resign, v. *to yield up*
 resign, v. *to sign again*
 sing'er, n. *one who sings*

singer, n. *one who singes*
 singing, a. *making melody*
 sin'ging, a. *scorching*
 swing'ing, a. *vibrating*
 swin'ging, a. *hugely great*
 stâves, n. *plural of staff*
 stâves, n. *coopers' splits*
 sôw, v. *to scatter seed*
 sôw, n. *a female hog*
 slough, n. *a mire hole*
 slough, (sluff,) n. *skin, or*
 outer coat cast off
 târry, a. *besmeared with tar*
 târry, v. *to stay*
 têar, n. *drop from the eye*
 têar, v. *to pull to pieces*
 tiêr, n. *long row*
 tî'er, n. *one who ties; a*
 binder; iron band round
 a wheel
 wind, v. *to encircle or con-*
 volve
 wind, n. *motion of the air*
 wô'nt, v. *contraction of will*
 not
 wônt, a. *accustomed or in-*
 clined

PAUSES AND OTHER CHARACTERS USED IN WRITING.

Besides the twenty-six letters used in writing, the following characters are employed, to mark the pauses in reading, and for other purposes.

, The *Comma* marks the shortest pause used in writing, and shows that the reader should stop at it long enough to say *one*.

; The *Semi-colon* is a stop of two syllables, or long enough to count *one, two*.

: At a *Colon* the reader should stop long enough to count *four*.

. The full stop at the end of a sentence, is called a period. At this the reader should pause long enough to count *six*.

? The interrogation point denotes a question, and generally requires a pause as long as at a colon, as, "who is my neighbour?"

! Admiration point is a mark of sudden passion, surprise, or admiration, as O, Virtue! how amiable art thou!

- A *Hyphen* separates syllables which either belong to the same word, or stand in close relation to each other, as brother-in-law, to mis-spell.

() A *Parenthesis* includes an unconnected member of a sentence which serves some purpose of explanation, as, "All his faults (and he had many) were of the most profligate description."

△ The *Caret* shows where one or more words are omitted by mistake, as, "I now take my in hand to let you know I am well."

☞ The *Index* calls the special attention of the reader to some particular passage, as, ☞ "A great chance to make a fortune!" ☞ "None are genuine without the maker's signature." ☞ "Great bargains at No. 77, Speculation-street."

" " The mark of quotation begins and ends a passage taken from some author in his own words. To copy from an author, without giving particular credit, and using this mark, constitutes the crime of Book Stealing, which is a very mean and profligate species of felony.

* † ‡ ¶ Asterisks, daggers, and other characters, and sometimes letters or figures, refer to some explanation in the margin, at the bottom of the page, or at the end of the book.

TABLES, &c.

9 hundreds of millions
 8 tens of millions
 7 millions
 6 hundreds of thousands
 5 tens of thousands
 4 thousands
 3 hundreds
 2 tens
 1 units

987 millions, 654 thousand 321

MULTIPLICATION TABLE.

2 ones are 2	3 ones are 3	4 ones are 4	5 ones are 5	6 ones are 6	7 ones are 7
2 4	2 6	2 8	2 10	2 12	2 14
3 6	3 9	3 12	3 15	3 18	3 21
4 8	4 12	4 16	4 20	4 24	4 28
5 10	5 15	5 20	5 25	5 30	5 35
6 12	6 18	6 24	6 30	6 36	6 42
7 14	7 21	7 28	7 35	7 42	7 49
8 16	8 24	8 32	8 40	8 48	8 56
9 18	9 27	9 36	9 45	9 54	9 63
10 20	10 30	10 40	10 50	10 60	10 70
11 22	11 33	11 44	11 55	11 66	11 77
12 24	12 36	12 48	12 60	12 72	12 84

8 ones are 8	9 ones are 9	10 ones are 10	11 ones are 11	12 ones are 12
2 16	2 18	2 20	2 22	2 24
3 24	3 27	3 30	3 33	3 36
4 32	4 36	4 40	4 44	4 48
5 40	5 45	5 50	5 55	5 60
6 48	6 54	6 60	6 66	6 72
7 56	7 63	7 70	7 77	7 84
8 64	8 72	8 80	8 88	8 96
9 72	9 81	9 90	9 99	9 108
10 80	10 90	10 100	10 110	10 120
11 88	11 99	11 110	11 121	11 132
12 96	12 108	12 120	12 132	12 144

MONEY OF THE UNITED STATES.

			Standard Weight.	
			dwt.	gr.
10 Mills, (m.) make	1 Cent, c.	-	7	0
10 Cents	-	1 Dime, d.	-	1 16 $\frac{9}{10}$
10 Dimes, or 100 cents,	1 Dollar, D.	\$	17	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
10 Dollars, -	-	1 Eagle, E.	-	11 4 $\frac{3}{8}$

Note. Dollars multiplied by 100 produce Cents

Cents divided by 100 produce Dollars

The standard for gold and silver is eleven parts fine, and one part alloy.

ENGLISH MONEY.

The denominations are

4 farthings, (mark, *qr.*) make 1 penny, mark, *d.*

12 Pence - - - 1 shilling, - *s.*

20 shillings - - - 1 pound, - *£.*

$\frac{1}{4}$ is 1 farthing. $\frac{1}{2}$ is 2 farthings. $\frac{3}{4}$ is 3 farthings.

To reduce pence to cents, add $\frac{1}{9}$. To reduce cents to pence, subtract $\frac{1}{9}$.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Avoirdupois Weight.

Things are weighed by this weight which are coarse and drossy, and all metals except silver and gold.

The denominations are,

16 drams, (*dr.*) make 1 ounce, *oz.*

16 ounces - - - 1 pound, *lb.*

28 pounds - - - 1 quarter, *qr.*

4 quarters, or 112lb. 1 C. weight, *cwt.*

20 C. weight - 1 Ton, *T.*

Apothecaries' Weight.

Apothecaries mix their medicines by this weight ; but they buy and sell by Avoirdupois weight.

The denominations are,

20 grains, (*gr.*) make 1 scruple, \mathfrak{z}

3 scruples - - - 1 dram, \mathfrak{z}

8 drams - - - 1 ounce, \mathfrak{z}

12 ounces - - - 1 pound, *lb.*

Troy Weight.

Gold, silver, jewels, and liquors are weighed by this weight.

The denominations are,

24 grains, <i>gr.</i>	make 1 pennyweight, <i>dwt.</i>	
20 pennyweights	1 ounce,	<i>oz.</i>
12 ounces	1 pound,	<i>lb.</i>

Long Measure

Is used for length and distance.

The denominations are,

3 barley-corns, <i>bc.</i>	make 1 inch,	<i>in.</i>
12 inches	1 foot,	<i>ft.</i>
3 feet	1 yard,	<i>yd.</i>
$5\frac{1}{2}$ yards	1 rod or pole, <i>p.</i>	
40 poles, or 220 yards,	1 furlong, <i>fur.</i>	
English or American miles	5,280	<i>feet.</i>
French	5,328	
Italian	5,566	
German	26,400	
Dutch, Spanish, and Polish	21,120	
Scotch	7,920	

Indian mile about three American.

Land or Square Measure.

By this measure we determine the quantity of land, and measure boards.

The denominations are,

144 square in.	make 1 square foot, <i>ft.</i>	
9 square feet	1 square yard, <i>yd.</i>	
$30\frac{1}{4}$ square yards	1 square perch, <i>p.</i>	
40 square perches	1 rood, <i>R.</i>	
4 roods	1 acre, <i>A.</i>	

Note. The surveyor's chain consists of 100 links, or 66 feet: and 25 links are equal to 1 rod: 10 chains to 1 acre, and 80 chains to a mile.

Cloth Measure.

$2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, <i>in.</i>	make 1 nail,	<i>na.</i>
4 nails,	1 quarter of a yd. <i>qr.</i>	
4 quarters	1 yard,	<i>yd.</i>

Solid or Cubic Measure.

Used for such things as have length, breadth, and depth.

The denominations are,

1728 solid inches	make 1 cubic foot, <i>cu. ft.</i>	
27 feet	1 yard,	<i>yd.</i>
40 feet of round, or 50 feet of square timber,	1 ton, <i>T.</i>	

Note. A cord of fire wood is 8 feet long, 4 feet broad, and 4 feet high, and contains 128 solid feet.

Liquid Measure

Is used for beer, cider, and spirits.

The denominations are,

4 gills, <i>gt.</i>	make 1 pint,	<i>pt.</i>
2 pints	1 quart,	<i>qt.</i>

4 quarts	1 gallon,	<i>gal.</i>
63 gallons	1 hogshead,	<i>hhd.</i>
2 hogsheads	1 pipe or but, <i>p. or bu.</i>	
2 pipes or 4 hogsheads	1 ton	<i>T.</i>

Dry Measure

Is used for grain, fruit, salt, &c.

2 pints, <i>pt.</i>	make 1 quart,	<i>qt.</i>
8 quarts	1 peck,	<i>pk.</i>
4 pecks	1 bushel,	<i>bu.</i>

Circle Measure or Motion.

This is used by navigators, astronomers, &c.

The denominations are,

60 seconds (")	make 1 minute	<i>'</i>
60 minutes	1 degree	<i>°</i>
30 degrees	1 sign	<i>sig.</i>
12 signs, or 360 degrees,	1 revolution or circle.	

Time.

The denominations are,

60 seconds	make 1 minute,	<i>min.</i>
60 minutes	1 hour,	<i>hr.</i>
24 hours	1 day,	<i>d.</i>
7 days	1 week,	<i>w.</i>
4 weeks	1 lunarmonth <i>l.m.</i>	
12 months, or 365 days and 6 hours,	1 year, <i>Y.</i>	

A common year is 365 days: and every fourth called leap year, is 366 days.

The fourth, eleventh, ninth, and sixth, Have thirty days to each affix'd, And every other thirty-one, Except the second month alone, Which has but twenty-eight, in fine, Till leap year gives it twenty-nine.

Paper.

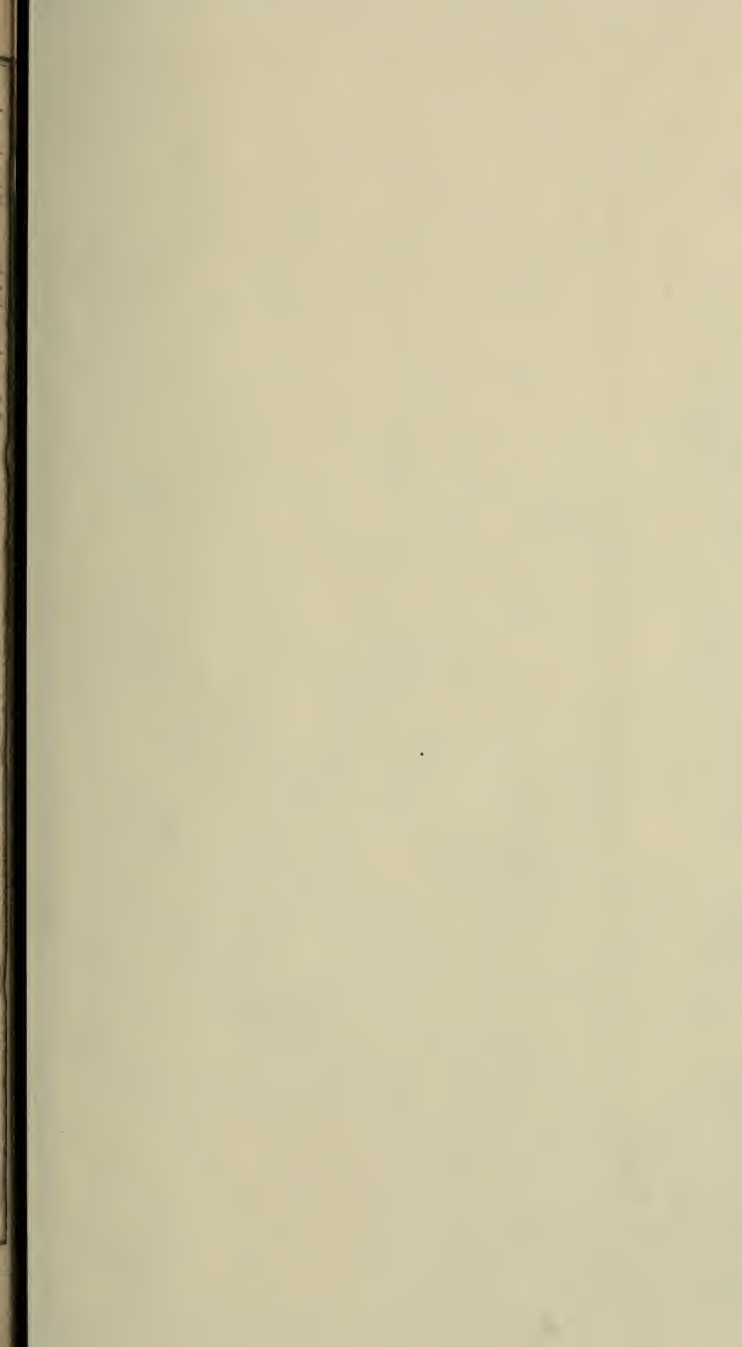
24 sheets	make 1 quire	
20 quires	1 ream	
2 reams	1 bundle	
5 bundles, or 10 reams	1 bale	

The two outside quires of a ream of paper, contain only twenty sheets each and these are broken or defective, and termed *cassie*.—The sizes of paper are designated by Pot, Foolscap, Super-Royal, Imperial, Elephant, Atlas, and Anti-quarian.

Books.

These may be designated by the terms		
Folio, when the sheet makes	2 leaves	
Quarto	4	
Octavo	8	
Duodecimo	12	

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